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ROBERTS

ROSE Co.



Office and Gardens
3450 So. Emerson St.
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Englewood, Colorado

THIS CATALOG CONTAINS

- CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.** Not extended but sufficient. Further information by calling South 8163. Gladly given. **Always.**
- EVERGREENS.** How good, not how cheap. They are the winter life of the garden. Every garden needs a few Page 14
- GUARANTEE.** The terms of our agreement of sale plainly set forth See Back Cover
- IRIS.** Just a list of good ones at moderate prices Page 26
- LANDSCAPE SERVICE.** We will undertake any job of planting or maintenance and guarantee satisfaction. Call on us.
- LILIES.** Just a few that we know will do the best Page 28
- PEONIES.** The common and the choice—but all good. Plant in the Fall only Page 29
- PERENNIALS.** Greatest assortment in the West. All suitable for Colorado planting. Page 16-25
- PLANNING SERVICE.** If you need a plan and your grounds are too small to interest a Landscape Architect, we will prepare your plans. Ask for details.
- PLANTING.** All our plants **except Evergreens** are sold delivered, not planted. Our planting charges are reasonable.
- POPPIES.** An assortment of favorites, brilliant and dependable Page 33
- ROCK GARDENS.** Planned. Built. Planted. Anywhere. Anytime. Let us know what you want Page 25
- ROSES.** 100 varieties for Colorado. Best by test. Plant in Spring Page 33
- SERVICE.** Horticultural Service of any kind. Ask us.
- SHRUBS AND TREES.** Everything that is best for Colorado. Any size. Any quantity Page 1-15
- TRIMMING AND SPRAYING.** We have fully competent men to do trimming, spraying and tree surgery. Let us figure with you.
- WATER LILY POOLS.** Designed. Built. Planted. Water lilies are easy to grow. Page 37

SPRING PLANTING

We hope that this, our first complete catalog, will please you, and that you will find offered therein the materials and service that will make your garden a place of complete satisfaction. All our horticultural resources are at your command.

Last year demonstrated how satisfactory was our list of rose varieties. A few new ones have been added, but in small quantities and with reservations. Our plants for this Season's sale are making excellent progress and will be ready for your inspection early in April.

Peonies are included in this catalog as they should be made a part of every garden, but Fall is the time to plant. Make your selections from our wonderful peony bed in June and we will deliver them at the proper season.

Let us help you with **any** of your gardening problems. In our office we have compiled lists of various groups, rock garden plants; plants suitable for hot sunny gardens; shady gardens; suitable for cut flowers; continuous bloom, etc. These are available at any time.

If you desire landscaping advice we will be glad to send someone to assist you with your planning.

Prices quoted are delivered in or near Denver, but do not include cost of planting. At your request we will have a competent gardener do the planting. The charge will be approximately 25% of the cost of the plants.

Our **EVERGREENS** were never in finer condition than this season. A visit to our gardens will enable you to choose just the specimens for which you have been looking. **PLEASE NOTE THAT PRICES QUOTED ON EVERGREENS COVER PLANTING IN DENVER AND VICINITY.**

ROCK GARDENS can be large or small, in full sun or shade, and we have just the class of plants required for the type of garden you build. Our collection of plants is unique in the mountain area and we have them growing in our own **ROCK GARDEN** for your inspection.

We are equipped to give you the best service on this class of work; better than anyone else in Denver. We have a man experienced in this construction, who can build it for you, or give you expert advice if you wish to do the building yourself. We have a large supply of rocks **that are rocks.**

Fall is the best time to start planning and piling rocks for a Rock Garden, but they can be started at any season of the year, and early Spring is a good time to put in the plants. Everyone expects to have a rock garden eventually; why not start it now?

We have included a few seasonal cultural suggestions. Any other information we can give is freely offered. Our first concern is the success of all your plantings.

SHRUBS

LOW GROWING SHRUBS

We have listed here varieties with a height of two to four feet at maturity. Adaptable for the front or shrubbery borders to soften the taller shrubs; for foundation plantings, etc.

BARBERRY—Japanese (*Berberis thunbergii*). A dwarf growing, bushy shrub; the thorny twigs densely covered with numerous small leaves that turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Branches are studded with crimson fruit until late winter. Makes a compact, hardy, impassable hedge.

Small clumps, \$0.50
Medium clumps, \$.75

Hedging size, see page 8.



BARBERRY—Red Leaved (*Berberis atropurpurea*). A new introduction among shrubs—a plant with distinct bronzy red foliage at all seasons, in midsummer in full sun turning a brilliant red. Growth is the same as the common variety. Useful to add interest and contrast to the greens of the planting.

Small plants, \$1.25

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). A beautiful new shrub that we are offering for the first time. In June it is a mass of pale pink flowers with darker pink buds. Flowers are in cymes, shaped like foxglove. May not always prove hardy in Denver, but is so beautiful it is well worth trying.

Medium sized plants, \$1.50

CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla fruticosa*). A gracefully branching shrub that will grow either in sun or shade, but thrives best in a cool, moist place. All summer it is covered with bright yellow blossoms. Foliage finely cut. Very attractive.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum (*Lespedeza formosa*).—A tender shrub, dying back to the roots each winter, but throwing up numerous new shoots each season, forming a heavy arching growth that in late summer is covered with long drooping racemes of rich purple flowers.

HYDRANGEA—Pee Gee (*Paniculata grandiflora*). One of the most beautiful late blooming shrubs. In Denver, usually dies back to the ground each winter, but numerous branches come up each year bearing masses of snowy white, plummy blossoms that change to pink, then blue-green. Should be planted in a protected place in the garden.

SNOWBERRY—White (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). One of the most useful shrubs in this class, as they grow equally well in sun or shade. In June they bear numerous inconspicuous rose-colored flowers, followed by large clustered white fruits that adhere until late winter.

Small clumps, 80c; medium clumps, \$1.00

SNOWBERRY—Spreading (*Symphoricarpos mollis*). Very similar to the above, but of more spreading growth. Should be used where mass planting is desired. Berries are somewhat smaller.

Small clumps, 80c

SPIREA (Anthony Waterer). A compact shrub with dense foliage of bright green, with some leaves variegated pink and white on new growth. Flowers are borne in flat clusters of bright pink in June and July. If cut away as they fade, blooms continue during the summer.

SPIREA (Froebells). Very similar in type to Anthony Waterer, but grows a little taller, with bloom clusters larger and darker pink. Has proved very hardy. We highly recommend it.

Small clumps, 75c; medium clumps, \$1.00

SPIREA—Japanese (*Japonica ovalifolia*). A white flowering Spirea very similar to Anthony Waterer, blooming all summer if faded blooms are removed.

CORALBERRY or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Of the Snowberry family, this compact, rapidly growing shrub is wonderfully attractive with its dark, close-set foliage and clusters of red berries massed along the drooping branches. Berries adhere until late winter.

Small clumps, 80c; medium clumps, \$1.00

We also have some heavy specimen clumps, \$1.50

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). Also known as Carolina Allspice. A unique slow-growing shrub with straight reddish brown shoots, with large, attractive, glossy, green leaves, from the angles of which spring odd, chocolate-brown double blossoms with spicy fragrance. Low plants only.

WESTERN SAND CHERRY (*Prunus Besseyi*). One of the showiest, low growing, spreading shrubs, bearing fruits much prized for jelly making. In spring the white flowers appear all along the stems. In autumn the foliage turns brilliant red. Should be used where growth can be confined on account of spreading habit.

MEDIUM GROWING SHRUBS

In this group we list varieties ranging in height from four to eight feet when fully matured. These shrubs are suitable for foundation plantings, in borders in front of larger shrubs, or as specimen plants. We list only well-grown stock.

ALTHEA or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). A beautiful shrub, blossoming in late summer when

other shrubby blooms are scarce. It is rather hard to establish in Denver, does not always prove hardy, but deserves a trial because of its beauty. White, pink, red and lavender. Small plants, 75c

ARALIA (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). An unusual shrub, excellent for contrast planting. The branches are long and slender, the foliage bright, shiny green. In autumn makes a beautiful showing among the brilliant colored shrubs. Sometimes not hardy in Denver, but well worth trying. Medium plants.

BUTTERFLY BUSH—Summer Lilac (*Buddleia magnifica*). One of the best of the late summer and fall blooming shrubs. Dies back to the roots each winter, but grows to five or six feet each year. From July until frost is covered with a wealth of lilac-like purple blossoms. Beautiful as a specimen plant. Very fragrant.

4 inch pots, 50c

CHOCKECHERRY—(Aronia). Attractive hardy shrubs, doing equally well in either dry or moist locations. Leaves are smooth, pale green, turning brilliant red in autumn. The flowers in June are borne in numerous flat clusters of white, followed by conspicuous berry-like fruits that persist well into the winter. Low plants.

arbutifolia—red berried variety.

melanocarpa—black berried variety.

CHOCKECHERRY, Rocky Mountain—(Prunus melanocarpa). A thicket-forming shrub, useful for heavy screen plantings. Inconspicuous flowers very early in spring; fruits in clusters of red and black cherries prized for jelly making. A favorite with the birds.

Low plants, \$1.00; medium plants, \$1.50

For tree forms see Ornamental Trees.

COTONEASTER—Peking cotoneaster (*acutifolia*). A graceful shrub ideal for foundation or full sun planting. The brilliant autumn foliage and black fruits remain well into the winter. Medium-sized plants.

DEUTZIA—Pride of Rochester. An exceedingly beautiful shrub, not always hardy in Denver, but well worth the extra work they demand, if you wish something different. There are some beautiful specimens in Denver. The large, double white flowers are borne in clusters along the branches in May and June.

Small clumps, 75c

DOGWOOD—The entire group of Dogwoods are valuable for their brilliant fall foliage and highly colored twigs, that make them attractive during the winter months. All varieties grow well in shade, and are valuable for filling in bare spots in the border. All have pretty white flowers followed by white berries.

Colorado Dogwood (*Cornus coloradensis*). Our native variety with brilliant red stems. Medium and specimen clumps.

Yellow-twig Dogwood (*Cornus flaviramea*). Bright yellow twigs, contrasting beautifully with the red varieties if planted together. Low and specimen clumps.

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*). Another contrasting color to add interest to the planting. Low clumps.

Coral Dogwood (*Cornus siberica alba*). The brightest of the red-twigged varieties. By keeping the old growth trimmed out it is possible to keep the color very bright. Low, medium and specimen clumps.

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*). A spreading type, with very dark red branches. Very effective in the border, the color being exceedingly rich. Low, medium and specimen clumps.

PRICES ON DOGWOODS:

Low clumps	\$0.85
Good medium clumps.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50

ELDERBERRY—The Elderberries are heavy, rapid-growing shrubs. All have beautifully cut foliage; large clusters of white fragrant flowers, followed by berries highly prized by the birds.

American Elderberry—(*Sambucus canadensis*). A variety that grows equally as well in full sun or deep shade. Foliage bright green. Large and extra large clumps.

Cut Leaf Elderberry—(*Sambucus canadensis acutiloba*). Bright green foliage finely shredded. Medium and large clumps.

Golden Leaved Elderberry—(*Sambucus aurea*). A colorful contrast shrub, adding interest to the somber greens of other shrubbery. Foliage bright golden yellow. Medium and extra large clumps.

Red Berried Elderberry—(*Sambucus pubens*). One of the earliest shrubs to leaf out and bloom. In early May it bears large clusters of snowy white blossoms followed by brilliant red berries. Large clumps, \$2.00; tall specimen clumps, \$3.00.

PRICES OF ELDERBERRIES unless otherwise stated:

Medium clumps	\$1.00
Extra large clumps.....	\$1.50
Specimens.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00

EUONYMOUS, alatus—(Winged Euonymous). One of the most attractive of shrubs with unusual corky bark, winged on the sides, which is very conspicuous in winter. The foliage is shiny, in fall turning a pleasing rosy red. Low plants, \$1.25; medium plants, \$1.50. For other varieties of Euonymous see Tall Growing Shrubs page 5.

FLOWERING ALMOND — Pink. (*Prunus glandulosa pink*). One of the favorites of our Grandmother's garden. In spring, before any leaves appear, the entire bush is covered with double blossoms all along the stems. We are pleased to be able to offer our customers this lovely shrub on its own roots instead of grafted on plum as are most of those on the market. Sturdy small plants, \$1.50

FLOWERING ALMOND—White. (*Prunus sinensis alba plena*). Same as above with white flowers. Sturdy small plants, \$1.50; grafted medium plants, \$1.00.

FLOWERING MOUNTAIN CURRANT—(*Ribes alpinum*). A very hardy, dense growing shrub with greenish white flowers in early May. Exceptionally good for shade planting. Foliage is very attractive throughout the summer and in fall turns a brilliant red. Medium clumps, \$1.25

GOLDEN FLOWERING CURRANT—(*Ribes odoratum*). One of the earliest spring flowering shrubs, in April and early May covered with bright yellow, fragrant blossoms. The black currants are prized for jams and jelly. Foliage beautiful in autumn. Medium clumps, \$1.00; large clumps, \$1.50. We also have some very large specimen plants. Ask us for quotations.

FLOWERING RASPBERRY—(*Rubus odoratus*). A shrub that should be better known, especially in large gardens where spreading growth is needed. The leaves are large, maple shaped, very bright green. Stems are grey-green and spiny. Rosy pink flowers are borne continuously through the summer. Grows well in shade. Low clumps, \$0.75



FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL—These splendid shrubs may almost be called the harbingers of spring, so early do they blossom forth with masses of bright yellow flowers, even before their leaves appear. Even in winter they liven up the landscape with their yellowish green twigs.

Erect—(*fortunei*). The tallest and most slender of the group. Low, medium and large clumps.

Arching—(*intermedia*). The long canes droop to make a solid bank of brilliant green foliage. Earliest bloomer. Low and medium clumps.

Weeping—(*suspensa*). For the garden wall this shrub, with its gracefully drooping branches is very pleasing. Useful to soften the border plantings. Low clumps.

PRICES OF FORSYTHIA:

Low clumps	\$0.75
Medium clumps	\$1.00
Large clumps	\$1.50

HAZEL NUT—(*Corylus americana*). One of the handsomest taller-growing shrubs, valuable for planting under trees. Not always hardy in Denver, but well worth trying. Bears edible nuts.

Medium plants, \$1.25

INDIGO BUSH—(*Amorpha fruticosa*). Blue flowering shrubs are very scarce. This one has feathery foliage, and in May and June bears candle-like spikes of bluish-purple flowers. Should be planted in full sun. Large clumps, \$1.50

JET BEAD OR WHITE KERRIA—(*Rhodotyphus kerriodes*). Very ornamental shrub with bright green, corrugated leaves and large white flowers an inch in diameter. They are borne at the end of the branches and are followed by shining black fruits that adhere all winter. Low plants.

JAPANESE QUINCE—(*Cydonia japonica*). Another of the old time favorites, blooming in very early spring. The bush is completely covered with dazzling scarlet blossoms, sometimes followed by small, quince-shaped fruit. Foliage sometimes variegated red and green. A few thorns are scattered along the stems. Low plants, \$0.85; medium plants, \$1.00

MOCKORANGE—This well known shrub can be obtained in varieties of medium growth as well as the tall-growing sorts. The group listed here is extra fine for foundation plantings.

Drooping Mockorange—(*Philadelphus avalanche*). The gracefully arching branches are covered with very fragrant white flowers. Low plants.

LeMoine Mockorange—A low-growing, fine-leaved variety with large, very fragrant flowers in June. Low clumps.

Snowbank Mockorange—(*Philadelphus nivalis*). The most free-flowering of all the Mockoranges, with the largest single flowers. Medium plants.

Virgin Mockorange—(*Philadelphus virginale*). A double flowering variety that in early spring is covered with dense masses of very large blossoms. Frequently blossoms again in autumn. Medium plants, \$1.25; specimens, \$2.00

PRICES ON MOCKORANGE \$1.00 unless otherwise stated.

NANKING CHERRY—(*Prunus tomentosa*). Very showy shrub, covered with white flowers before the leaves appear. Fruits very bright scarlet red. This is a perfectly hardy shrub offered by us for the first time. Medium clumps, \$1.25

NINEBARK—**Dwarf**. (*Physocarpus nana*). A slender, upright bush, bearing a profusion of white blossoms. Foliage small, dark green.

Good medium plants, \$1.00

See page 7 for Tall Growing Ninebark.

PRIVET—Besides being one of the best hedge plants, the different species of Privet make beautiful and interesting shrubs for the border planting or specimen plants. They retain their green foliage well into the winter, and in autumn bear clusters of dark blue berries. Very useful in shady gardens. We list only those hardy in Denver.

Amoor River North—(*Ligustrum amurense*). A vigorous, rapid growing type, used most extensively for tall hedges. Leaves are dark green. In mid-summer plants bear numerous panicles of white bloom.

English Privet—(*Ligustrum vulgaris*). A hedging plant that we cannot recommend too highly. Can be kept sheared to any desired height, and is very hardy. Individual specimens in the border are very attractive.

Japanese Privet—(*Ligustrum ibota*). Beautiful as specimen plants. The leaves and black berries are retained until early spring. We offer some beautiful medium size specimens. \$1.00

Lodense Privet—This is the beautiful, low growing border plant that in Denver and Colorado has to take the place of Box Hedge for the formal gardens. Can be kept low and very compact by shearing. 12-inch, \$0.50

Regel's Privet—(*Ligustrum regelianum*). A very compact grower, more useful for specimen planting than for hedges. Can be sheared into any shape desired, and is used in many formal plantings.

PRICES ON PRIVET: Hedging size, see Page 8.

Amoor River and English—Medium specimens, \$0.75

Regel—

18-24 inch.....	\$0.50
2-2½ feet shrub.....	\$0.75
2-3 feet specimen.....	\$1.25

ROSES—These are the hardy Rugosa and miscellaneous bush roses that should be found in every garden planting. The foliage and fruits are even more attractive than the flowers, which are usually single and very fragrant.

Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers are listed on pages 34, 36 and 37.

Austrian Copper—A very hardy bush rose with large, single, copper-red blossoms. A very striking and unusually attractive rose. Low plants, \$1.50

Blanda or Meadow Rose—A spreading type, without thorns. The foliage is bright shiny green turning to brilliant red in autumn. Branches remain bright red throughout the winter. Single pink blossoms. Low clump, \$0.75

Ghislaine de Feligonde—An everblooming variety that can be used as a hedge rose. The flowers are borne in clusters; small double, bright orange when first opened or in shade, turning white as they age. Regular 2-year clumps, \$1.00; specimen clumps, \$1.50.

Hansa—One of the Rugosa type roses, with shiny foliage and large double reddish violet bloom. Very hardy. Low clumps.

Harrison's Yellow—One of the best hardy yellow, blossoming very early. Flowers semi-double and the foliage is very healthy. Very heavy medium clumps.

Hugonis—(Golden Rose of China). Very vigorous growing and perfectly hardy. In June is a mass of yellow bloom. Should be planted where it will have plenty of room. Heavy medium clumps, \$1.00

Lucida or Virginia Rose—A very attractive addition to any border planting. Flowers bright pink, followed by large bed berries. Foliage very shiny. Low plants.

Nitida or Bristly Rose—A low growing type useful for ground cover, to cover slopes or rock walls. Light pink flowers. Low clumps, \$0.75

Persian Yellow—A good double yellow rose. Good medium clumps.

Rubiginosa or Sweetbriar Rose—One of the old time favorites, with fragrant leaves and flowers. Unsurpassed as a background for perennial flowers. Medium plants.

ALL SHRUBS are \$1.00 unless prices are otherwise stated.

Rugosa, White, Pink or Red—One of the best roses for hedge planting. A very hardy, vigorous grower, with dark green corrugated foliage and thorny branches. The large single flowers are followed by large ornamental, orange colored fruits.

Low clumps, \$1.00; medium clumps, \$1.25

Spinossissima or Scotch Rose—A dainty but compact grower, with attractive small foliage. Branches covered with soft thorns. Low plants, \$1.50

PRICES on ALL ROSES \$1.00 unless otherwise stated.

SCOTCH BROOM—(*Cytisus scoparius*). A very excellent shrub for the north side or shady spot. Almost an evergreen, the thin green branches covered with yellow flowers in early spring. Should be planted in masses for effect. 2-year clumps, \$0.75

SPIREA—The Spireas are the standbys of the garden. They are useful for hedges, and by careful choosing, out of this and the Low Growing group, different growth and different bloom may be had all through the summer.

Snow Garland—(*Spirea Arguta*). The earliest spring flowering. Long slender branches, very fine, light green foliage. Low clumps.

billiardi—A pink flowering variety doing best in partial shade. Flowers spike shaped on erect branches. Low clumps.

Douglas—Upright growing, with reddish brown branches and narrow oblong leaves. In July bears spikes of deep rose-colored bloom. Low clumps.

Pink Meadow—(*latifolia*). Spikes of white flowers from June until frost. Exceedingly beautiful. Low clumps. Also specimen plants, \$1.50

prunifolia—A very graceful shrub, with minute double white flowers all along the slender drooping branches. The Bridal Wreath of the East. Low plants.

Van Houtte—The Bridal Wreath of the West. No planting is complete without one or more of these "Fountains of White Bloom." The foliage is very fine, dark green, from spring until frost, when it takes on beautiful fall colorings. In May and June is densely covered with clusters of small white flowers. When in doubt what to use plant Van Houtte. Low clumps, \$0.75; low specimen and medium clumps, \$1.00; large specimen clumps, \$1.50.

Sorbaria sorbifolia—(Ash Leaved Spirea). A beautiful shrub with attractive foliage of bright green, and large spikes of fine white flowers in June. If flower spikes are removed when they fade, blooms will continue until fall. Of spreading growth, and is best planted where it can be confined. Prefers rich, moist location.

Low clumps, \$1.00; medium clumps, \$1.50

PRICES on all SPIREA \$1.00 unless otherwise stated.

SUMAC—aromatic. (*Rhus canadensis*). Clusters of small yellow flowers in early spring, covered in June with attractive coral-red fruit. Aromatic foliage. Medium clumps, \$1.00

THIMBLE BERRY—(*Rubus deliciosus*). One of the finest native shrubs, very satisfactory and reliable. It grows in clumps, has beautifully formed foliage and in June bears a profusion of pure white flowers resembling single roses. Thornless.

Low clumps, \$1.00; medium clumps, \$1.50

WEIGELA—We carry this shrub because we have a demand for it, but cannot recommend it as being hardy in Denver. It is very attractive, and there are some beautiful specimens in the city. Either carmine or pink flowers. Small clumps, \$0.75



TALL GROWING SHRUBS

In this group we list varieties that when mature will reach a height over eight feet. This group is suitable for boundary and screen planting, with the medium and low growing shrubs planted in front.

COMMON BUCKTHORN—(*Rhamnus cathartica*). Very valuable, twiggy shrub, making an excellent hedge. Can be pruned and kept to shape. Foliage is very dark green, berries black. Medium and large plants.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN—(*Rhamnus frangula*). Similar to above with berries changing from bright red to black. Leaves dark green, lighter on underside. Medium and large plants.

BUFFALO BERRY—(*Shepherdia argentea*). A dense growing shrub which closely resembles the Russian Olive for coloring. The fruit is bright red and edible. Very useful for contrast planting. Medium and large clumps.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE—(*Caragana aborescens*). An attractive, dense growing shrub with bright green, small locust-like leaves. In early spring it bears numerous pea-like yellow blossoms, followed by small pea-shaped pods that remain after the leaves have fallen. Medium and large plants.

EUONYMOUS (*europaues*)—(Strawberry Bush). Also sometimes called spindle tree on account of its slender growth, which makes it valuable for foundation planting. The bark is deep green, the foliage dark green, turning to beautiful colors in autumn. Prized for its wealth of coral fruit, opening in the fall. Medium and large plants.

EUONYMOUS (atropurpurea)—Wahoo. Resembles above in growth but leaves have a purplish cast, turning to brilliant dark red in the fall. The bright red berries in heart shaped pods and attractive foliage make it one of the splendid shrubs for the garden. Medium and large plants.

All medium sized shrubs listed
above\$1.00

All large sized shrubs listed
above\$1.50

GINNALA MAPLE—(*Acer ginnala*). A beautiful shrub-type Maple, with very conspicuous red fruit throughout the summer. In autumn foliage changes to brilliant red. Medium clumps, \$1.50

NOTE—Heavy specimen stock can be furnished. Call us for prices.

HERCULES CLUB—(*Aralia spinosa*). Sometimes known as Devil's Walking Stick. A spiny shrub with large attractive leaves. Can be planted close to walls or fences, in sun or shade. Sometimes kill back in winter. Medium plants.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—See *Viburnum*, page 7.

HONEYSUCKLES—The bush Honeysuckles are the most popular of this group of shrubs. They put out their rounded leaves very early in the spring, before the other shrubs are awake, affording a change from the drabness of winter. Thriving in partial shade, their bulky growth makes them exceptionally good for screening, and their early blossoms and attractive berries add interest to the garden over a long period.

Blue Leaf—(*Lonicera korolkowi*). A choice variety similar in growth to *Spirea Van Houtte*. Has the same general appearance as it is of drooping habit, with a distinct blue-green foliage. Flowers pale pink, berries very dark red. We have a limited quantity. Large plants, \$1.50

Creamy Bell—(*Lonicera chrysantha*). The best variety for hot dry places, as the foliage persists even during severe drought. Yellow blossoms in May, fruit bright red. Heavy medium clumps.

Morrows—(*Lonicera Morrowi*). A rounded spreading type with very showy, creamy white flowers. The heavy clusters of blood-red berries in mid-summer are very attractive, and are relished by the birds who come in flocks to feast. Medium and large plants.

Pink Tatarian—(*Lonicera tatarica*). This is attractive in blossom, being one of the few early, pink flowering shrubs. A mass of bloom in April. The red berries adhere all summer. Small plants, \$0.80; medium plants, \$1.00

White Belle—(*Lonicera bella albida*). A rapid growing, tall shrub, in early spring covered with great fragrant clusters of white flowers, followed by masses of red berries which remain all summer. Medium plants.

NOTE—We also have this variety in heavy medium clumps at \$1.50; specimen clumps, \$2.00

White Tatarian—(*Lonicera tatarica alba*). This variety is the same as the Pink Tatarian with large white flowers. Medium plants.

NOTE—We have this variety in large specimen men clumps, \$2.00.

PRICES ON HONEYSUCKLES, medium plants, \$1.00. Large plants, \$1.50 unless otherwise noted.

JUNE BERRY—SHAD BLOW—(*Amelanchier canadensis*). A slow growing shrub that in time attains a great height. This fact should be borne in mind when selecting a location. White flowers appear in spring before the leaves. The bright red fruit is very attractive and is relished by the birds. Small plants, \$1.00

LILAC—Since the time of the earliest gardens the Lilac has been a favorite, written about in poetry and song. "Lilac Time" in Denver is a time remembered by all garden lovers, as there seems to be something in our climate that brings out their fullest beauty.

Common Purple—(*Syringa vulgaris*). The old time favorite with its large trusses of fragrant blossoms in May.

Medium plants, \$1.00; large plants, \$1.50

Common White—(*Syringa vulgaris alba*). A white variety of the above but slower growing. Blossoms are a beautiful clear white, very fragrant. Medium plants, \$1.50; large plants, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hungarian—(*Syringa josikaea*). Late frosts seldom effect this variety as it blooms in June. Blossoms are deep violet, leaves dark, shiny green. Heavy medium plants, \$2.00

Persian—(*Syringa persica*). This Lilac blooms a little later than the more common variety, the panicles are more open, the foliage is smaller and more pointed. Blooms light lilac.

Low plants, \$1.00; medium plants, \$1.25

Late Lilac—(*Syringa villosa*). This variety is rapidly gaining in popularity in Denver, as it blooms in June, with large panicles of pinkish-violet flowers. Leaves large and attractive. Small plants, \$1.00; medium plants, \$1.50

FRENCH HYBRID LILAC—The Hybrid Lilacs are all named varieties, greatly improved as to size of florets, length and breadth of the panicles, and interesting variety of colors. They come into bloom unusually soon after planting, and all are very fragrant. For the small garden they are unsurpassed. For the first time we are able to offer selected varieties on their own roots. These are more expensive, but are much more satisfactory. We also list a few varieties in grafted stock.

GRAFTED VARIETIES—

Marie le Graye—Single, early white, very free flowering. Small, and medium plants.

Mme. Le Moine—Extra large panicles of large, double white flowers. Small plants.

President Grevy—Extra large panicles of large sized, double, blue flowers. Small and medium plants.

Ludwig Spaeth—Very rich dark purple, each floret of large size. The panicles of bloom are very large. Small plants.

Chas. X—Double, reddish purple. Small plants.

PRICES ON GRAFTED LILACS:

Small clumps\$1.50
Medium clumps\$2.00

ALL SHRUBS are \$1.00 unless prices are otherwise stated.

OWN ROOTED VARIETIES—

Chas. Joly—One of the best dark varieties. Panicles are long and slender, flowers dark crimson-purple.

Vivian Morel—Large flowers, on long panicles. Blossoms clear bluish lilac, with purple buds. Very profuse bloomer.

President Grevy—

Mme. le Moine—

Ludwig Spaeth—

PRICES ON ALL OWN ROOTED LILACS:

Medium plants	\$2.75
Large plants	\$3.75

MOCK ORANGE—More of the old time garden favorites are included in this group, with their large, fragrant white flowers and attractive foliage.

Garland—(*Philadelphus coronarius*). The Mock Orange of Grandmother's Day, still a favorite with its waxy heavily scented blossoms in May. Medium and large plants.

Large-flowering — (*Philadelphus coronarius* gr.fl.) Larger flowering than Garland, lacking in fragrance. Medium and large plants.

Zeyher's—(*Philadelphus Zeyheri*). A fast growing variety, coming into bloom somewhat later than the others, giving a longer blooming period. Medium plants.

PRICES ON MOCK ORANGE:

Medium plants	\$1.00
Large plants	\$1.50

NINEBARK—(*Physocarpus opulifolius*). A vigorous shrub doing especially well in shade. Creamy white flowers in May and June. The branches are slender and arching, showing attractively the bright red fruit pods. Medium heavy clumps, \$1.00; specimen clumps, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Goldleaf Ninebark—(*Physocarpus aureus*). Similar to above with bright yellow foliage.

Small clumps, \$1.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus angustifolia*). For sharp contrast in the garden planting nothing surpasses the Russian Olive, with its willow like grey-green foliage and dark green bark. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant, fruit small olive shaped, relished by the birds in autumn. Makes a thick impassable hedge. Medium clumps, \$1.00; large clumps, \$1.50. Hedging size, page 8. For tree form, see page 11.

SNOWBALL—See VIBURNUM

SUMAC—The picturesque Sumacs, with their attractive foliage, gorgeous fruits and brilliant fall coloring, add interest to any planting.

Smooth Sumac—(*Rhus glabra*). Grows to a small tree, with beautiful leaves turning to brilliant red in autumn. Crimson fruits.

Staghorn Sumac—(*Rhus typhina*). Rugged small tree with furry branches. In June and July bears large, dense terminal panicles of flowers, followed by red fruits.

Cut-leaved Sumac—(*Rhus typhina lacinata*). This shrub grows much like the above except the foliage is deeply cut giving it a lacy effect. If kept pruned back to force bottom growth it gives the effect of attractive tall ferns.

PRICES OF SUMACS:

Medium plants	\$1.00
Large plants	\$1.50
Large specimens.....	\$2.00 and \$2.50



A HEDGE OF DOROTHY PERKINS

TAMARIX—A group of Tamarix add distinction to any planting, with their feathery foliage, and plummy pink flowers, on the tall, slender branches.

Spanish Tamarix—(*Hispida*). A dense mass of foamy blue-green leaves, large panicles of coral-pink flowers practically all summer.

Odessa Tamarix—(*odessana*). Dwarf growing, more spreading habit than *Hispida*. Flowers lavender-pink all summer.

PRICES OF TAMARIX:

Medium plants	\$1.00
Large plants.....	\$1.50

VIBURNUM—In this group of shrubs there are many that should be used more frequently, their foliage in summer being attractive but their greatest glory comes in autumn with their bright ornamental berries and brilliant leaves. The group also includes the old favorite Snowball and High Bush Cranberry.

American High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum americanum*). A spreading bush with handsome dense foliage. Broad corymbs of white flowers. Fruits bright red, persisting until spring as they are not eaten by the birds.

Arrow-wood—(*Viburnum dentatum*). Creamy white flat clusters of flowers in May and June. The berries that follow in October are blue-black. Foliage in autumn purple and red.

Blackhaw—(*Viburnum prunifolium*). Pure white flowers in May and June. Blue-black berries. Very attractive. Small clumps, \$1.50

European High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum opulus*). A bush very similar to the American variety, but of more dense growth. The brilliant red berries adhere all winter.

Sheepberry—(*Viburnum lentago*). Handsome, shiny foliage. Flowers, white in May-June. The brilliant fall coloring, and blue-black berries are very ornamental.

Snowball—(*Viburnum opulus sterile*). This old fashioned favorite needs no description. From our Grandmother's time has been found in almost every planting, large or small.

Wayfaring tree—(*Viburnum lantana*). This is one of the most satisfactory of the *Viburnums*. The dark green, wrinkled foliage, on the blue-green branches adheres well into the winter, giving almost an evergreen effect. In May and June large corymbs of flowers are borne on the terminal branches, followed by dark blue fruits.
Small size, \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00

PRICES ON ALL VIBURNUMS, unless otherwise stated:

Medium plants	\$1.50
Large plants	\$2.00

WILLOW (*Salix*)—(*Colorado Blue*). An unusual native shrub or small tree of dense habit. Twigs are a decided blue color, contrasting beautifully with other bright colored shrubs. Grows anywhere.
Large heavy clumps, \$1.00

Tea Willow—A shrub willow with shiny leaves and bright green stems. Leaves persist well into winter.
Medium clumps, \$0.75

Pussy Willow—A willow usually associated with streams, but will grow equally as well in any location. The large furry catkins in very early spring are much in demand for decoration. The bark in winter is an attractive green. Should be used in every planting.

Large plants, \$1.00; specimen plants, \$1.50

HEDGE PLANTS

We list below the hedge plants most commonly used. For larger sizes of these same plants see Ornamental Shrubs.

BARBERRY. Makes a low growing, impassable hedge, making it unusually good for boundary plantings. Will stand heat.

Small size, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100
Medium size, 35c each; \$30.00 per 100

PRIVET—The Privet is the best known and most adaptable hedge for Denver and Colorado. Perfectly hardy, almost evergreen, it can be kept any desired height, as all varieties stand repeated shearings.

Amoor River North—The most vigorous hedge for our climate. Leaves lustrous dark green. Used most extensively for tall hedges.

English—Small, gray-green leaves remaining so late in winter it is almost an evergreen.

12-18 inch, per 100	\$12.00
18-24 inch, per 100	\$15.00
2-2½ feet, per 100	\$20.00

Planting Note.—English privet should be planted in single rows, 15 plants to each 10 feet. Amoor River is best planted zigzag in the row, 24 plants to 10 feet.

SPIREA—All the Spirea family can be used for hedging purposes. Spirea Von Houtte is especially effective and the most popular, as it can be kept any desired height by pruning immediately after flowering.
Small size, 50c each; \$40.00 per 100

RUSSIAN OLIVE—The Russian Olive makes an almost impassable hedge, as the branches are spiny. Cannot be recommended too highly where a tall, thick hedge is required.

Small size, 20c each; \$15.00 per 100

LILAC—A Lilac hedge, if kept trimmed immediately after flowering, combines utility and beauty. Other useful hedge plants are:

Buckthorn	Honeysuckle
Buffalo Berry	Mock Orange
Caragana	Roses in Variety as
Flowering Quince	Blanda
Flowering Currant	Ghsilaine de feligonde
Forsythia	Rugosa

Evergreens—A hedge or windbreak of Evergreens adds beauty to any location, as well as protection to the tender plants and trees of the garden. Especially good for this purpose are the Red and Silver Cedars and the Western Pine.

Vines—Perhaps an unsightly fence is a necessity for the boundary line. Planted with Hall's Honeysuckle, Engleman Ivy or Silver Lace Vine it becomes a hedge of beauty.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES

Climbing vines are essential to comfort and beauty. With their handsome foliage, striking blossoms and fruits, they are the mellowing touch by which crude angles and unsightly objects are mercifully softened and concealed. In fact their uses are only limited by our ingenuity in planting.

BITTERSWEET—(*American*)—(*Celastrus scandens*). Used for the effect given by bursting of seed pods exposing scarlet berries. Especially good in shade. It is very useful to stop erosion on steep banks.
2-year plants, \$0.75; heavy 3-year-old clumps, \$1.25

CLEMATIS, Coccinea—Small, bell shaped coral-red flowers from June throughout the summer. Does not grow tall, and can be kept pegged down and used in Rock Garden.
2-year, \$1.00

CLEMATIS, Large Flowering—The large flowering Clematis are well worth any amount of trouble to get started. We have them in 4-inch pots, already started, and with reasonable care they become established and then prove perfectly hardy.

Jackmanni—The large deep purple flower, seen so much in Denver.

Henryi—Creamy white.

Mme. Ed. Andre—A distinct crimson-red.

2-year plant, 4-inch pots only, \$1.50

CLEMATIS, Paniculata—The fall flowering Clematis. A strong growing vine bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in September.
2-year, \$0.75

A Hedge Plant for every purpose.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—(*Aristolochia siphon*). A very satisfactory vine with large leaves giving dense shade. Tiny blossoms are pipe-shaped and purple. Hard to start in some locations. 2-year, \$1.50

GRAPES—The grapes that combine utility and beauty are listed on page 13 under **SMALL FRUITS**. For pergolas, arbors and summer houses they are unsurpassed.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet—(*Lonicera sempervirens*). A rather slow growing vine, with bright scarlet showy flowers from July to September.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japanese—(*Lonicera japonica Halleana*). Profusion of fragrant white blossoms changing to yellow. Requires support but makes excellent shade. Quick, strong grower.

PRICE ON HONEYSUCKLES: 2-year plants, \$.75

IVY—The Ivys are the best climbing vines, having tentacles that cling to stone or brick without other support. Their brilliant fall coloring makes them very desirable.

Boston Ivy—(*Ampelopsis veitchii*). Not as hardy as Engleman Ivy, but with proper planting and plenty of water they will grow fairly well. The dry winter winds and sun are their worst enemies. The north exposure is ideal for them. 2-year plants, \$.75

Engleman Ivy—(*Ampelopsis engelmannii*). Our most valuable ornamental vine, useful for climbing bare walls, covering tree stumps, fences and unsightly objects. Very easily grown. 2-year, \$.50

English Ivy—(*Hedera helix*). In shaded, sheltered places the English Ivy will do exceedingly well. Its glossy, evergreen foliage makes it especially valuable. Useful also for indoor planting. Potted plants, \$.75

MATRIMONY VINE—(*Lycium chinensis*). A prostrate vine that can be used as shrub, trailing vine, or upright vine by tying to support. Rapid grower, with purple flowers, followed by pendant scarlet fruit. Especially useful for banks to stop erosion, or trailing over walls. 3-year vines, \$.75

SILVER LACE VINE—(*Polygonum auberti*). A hardy, strong growing vine of great beauty, covered with clouds of fragrant white flowers from July into fall. 2-year vines, \$1.00

TRUMPET VINE—(*Bignonia radicans*). A strong, slow growing vine with striking orange-red trumpet shaped blossoms. Will grow anywhere, clinging to walls without support. 2-year vines, \$1.00

WILD GRAPE—Quick growing vine with typical grape foliage, small light green. Bear profusion of small clusters of tiny grapes, relished by the birds and fine for jelly making. 2-year plants, \$1.00; 4-year plants, \$2.00.

WINTER CREEPER—(*Euonymus radicans*). A true broadleaf evergreen that will grow in Colorado if not over exposed to the winter's sun. Slow starting. Takes at least two years to start vining. 2-year plants, \$1.00

WISTERIA—One of the most attractive vines for pergolas, porches and trellis, with handsome foliage. Seldom blooms in Denver but worth while for its shade giving qualities. We have strong plants, grafted from blooming wood. 2-year plants, \$1.50

TREES

HARDY SHADE and LAWN TREES

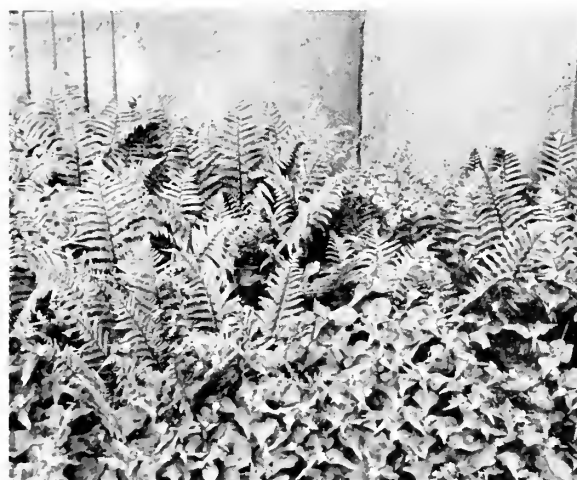
Shade is very essential to our comfort and trees are the natural method of obtaining it. Properly placed they are the background and roof of our outdoor living room. We appreciate them far more than we realize; relieving us as they do of the glare and heat of the sun and breaking chill winter winds.

They are a splendid investment, for as they grow older they become more valuable, and there is nothing that will increase the value of property, considering the initial expense, as rapidly as trees, judiciously planted.

ASH, GREEN or WHITE—(*Fraxinus*). We offer both of these Ash, which are very much alike in appearance with grey bark and glossy, fern-like leaves. The Green Ash is one of the best trees for arid or semi-arid countries.

Over eight feet.....	\$2.00
Over ten feet.....	\$3.00
1 1/4 inch in diameter at base.....	\$4.00

NOTE—We have a few large caliper trees, prices given on request.



COLORADO MALE FERN AND VIOLETS

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE—(*Betula Alba*). A Birch with slender branches, conspicuous silvery bark and handsome foliage. Beautiful planted in front of Evergreens for contrast planting.

About seven feet high, \$3.00

BIRCH, CUTLEAF WEEPING—(*Betula alba laciniata*). One of the most beautiful specimens for lawn planting. Silvery bark and graceful drooping habit. Foliage finely cut and abundant. Sold only with ball of earth to insure their living.

About seven feet high.....	\$6.00
Nine feet.....	\$8.00
1 1/4 inches in diameter at base.....	\$12.00

CATALPA BUNGEI—We cannot recommend this tree but will quote prices on request. Frequently not hardy in Denver.

Caliper of a tree is diameter at ground.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A tall, rapid growing tree, easy to transplant and not particular as to soil. Possesses large leaves through the season and beautiful large white flowers in Spring. Long seed pods make it especially attractive in the winter landscape.

About eight feet.....	\$1.75
About ten feet.....	\$2.25
1½ inches in diameter at base.....	\$3.00

CHOKECHERRY—(*Prunus Virginia*). A small tree of great value in landscaping. Being used more and more for alley planting in Denver, as they never interfere with wires. Form a dense growth, bear fragrant, inconspicuous flowers in early spring and berries in the fall, relished by the birds.

About five feet high, \$1.50

ELM, AMERICAN—(*Ulmus Americana*). The most popular of all ornamental trees and justly so. Easily grown, with immense symmetrical heads supporting a canopy of foliage. Arches high over streets and house tops, leaving plenty of space for air currents. Does not obstruct view of traffic. The standard parking tree over the north half of the U. S.

About nine feet.....	\$2.50
About twelve feet, 1¼ inches in diameter at base.....	3.50
1¾ inches at base.....	6.00
2½ inches at base.....	8.00

Prices on larger trees given upon request.

ELM, CHINESE OR SIBERIAN—(*Ulmus pumila*). A comparatively new introduction that is proving its merit. Very hardy, of rapid growth, it is probably the best tree for our Western conditions. Immune to pests. It forms a splendidly shaped tree, well headed, with small persistent foliage. We have some excellent straight stock.

About nine feet.....	\$ 2.50
Twelve feet.....	3.50
About 2 ins. in diameter at base	6.00
2½ inches.....	8.00
3 inches.....	10.00

Call us for any additional information.

ELM, MOLINE—A remarkable new variety of extreme strong growth and large, handsome, deep green foliage. Bark more smooth than the other elms listed. Columnar shaped tree.

Trees over ten feet, about 1¼ inches in diameter at base, \$4.50.

HACKBERRY—(*Celtis occidentalis*). Hardy tree with wide spreading head and light green foliage, closely resembling the elm but slower growing. Makes a wonderful shade tree. Not bothered by insects.

Trees about nine feet high, \$3.50

HONEY LOCUST, THORNLESS—(*Gleditsia inermis*). A spreading-top tree with finely cut foliage and conspicuous seed pods. Leaves are light green, turning to bright yellow in autumn. Very hardy; will grow anywhere and are not bothered by borers.

About seven feet.....	\$1.75
About ten feet.....	2.25

NOTE—We have some large caliper Honey Locust with thorns. 2-2½-inch diameter at base, \$6.00; 2½-3-inch, \$7.50.

MAPLE, NORWAY—(*Acer platinoides*). A slow-growing tree with rounded head, wide-spread branches, large dark green foliage. A beautiful parking or specimen tree, but somewhat hard to establish in Denver. About nine-foot trees, \$6.50

MAPLE, SOFT OR SILVER—(*Acer dasycarpum*). A splendid quick-growing tree for any situation. Produces shade quicker than any other tree. Bright green foliage, deeply cut, underside silvery.

Eight-foot trees.....	\$ 2.00
Trees about 1¼ inches in diameter at base.....	2.50
2½ inches.....	6.00
3½ inches.....	10.50

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S—(*Acer Schwedleri*). Similar to Norway in growth, with purplish red leaves in early spring, turning later to bright green. Sometimes not hardy in Denver. Seven-foot, \$6.00

MAPLE, CUT LEAF—(*Acer Wieri*). A splendid specimen tree with finely cut foliage. Rapid grower, with slender, drooping branches.

About eight feet.....	\$3.00
About ten feet.....	5.00

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN—(*Morus alba tatarica*) A rapid low-growing tree with excellent foliage and edible fruits. Attractive to birds. Do not plant where fruits will be a nuisance. Five feet, \$1.50

PIN OAK—(*Quercus palustris*). All Oaks are very slow growing in Colorado. The Pin Oak is one of the finest for ornamental purposes and about the most rapid grower. About nine feet, \$10.50

PIN CHERRY—(*Prunus pennsylvanica*). A fine hardy native tree with cherry-like blossoms on slender stems. The reddish bark is attractive in winter. Will grow anywhere. Is useful for massing or as specimen trees.

About five-foot trees.....	\$1.25
About six feet.....	1.75

POPLAR—The quickest growing trees that can be planted in the West.

Bolleana—(*Populus bolleana*). The finest tall-growing, erect-stemmed formal tree. Rapid growing, long lived, with a splendid shaped top. Bark remains green throughout the year. Plant for background, skyline and relief in mixed plantings.

Over six feet.....	\$ 2.00
Over eight feet.....	3.00
Over ten feet.....	4.00
Trees about 2 inches in diameter at base	5.00
2¼ inches.....	8.00
3 inches.....	10.00
3½ inches.....	12.00

Carolina—(*Populus eugenei*). A fast-growing shade for temporary purpose, as it is short lived. Makes good head and is not particular as to soil. About eight feet, \$1.50

Lombardy—(*Populus nigra italica*). A tall columnar form with branches starting almost at the ground. Very rapid grower and used extensively for formal plantings and tall screens.

Over six feet.....	\$1.25
Over eight feet.....	1.50

Caliper of tree is diameter at ground.

Over ten feet.....	1.75
Trees about 2 inches in diameter	
at base.....	3.00
3 inches.....	4.50

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus angustifolia*). An extra good tree for semi-arid districts, useful for wind-break and hedge. One of the best for contrast planting in the garden. For description, see under Tall-Growing Shrubs, page 7.

About nine feet.....	\$3.00
Trees about 1½ inches at base.....	3.75
2½ inches.....	6.00

TREE OF HEAVEN—(*Ailanthus glandulosa*). When young this tree resembles Smooth Sumac in form, but grows rapidly to 20 or 30 feet. Not always hardy here, but when once established makes a beautiful tree. Adapted to city planting, as it is not harmed by coal smoke or dust.

About five feet.....	\$1.50
Six feet.....	1.75
Eight feet.....	2.00

BLACK WALNUT—(*Juglans nigra*). Valuable for its delicious nuts and one of the most beautiful shade trees we have. Our best nut tree.

About seven feet, \$4.00

WILLOW, GOLDEN—(*Salix vitellina aurea*). Very rapid-growing tree with nicely rounded head. The branches are clear yellow all year, leaves long and slender, bright green, lighter on underside. Should be planted where quick effect is wanted.

Trees about six feet, \$1.25

WILLOW, NIOBA WEeping—(*Salix alba Nioba*). The best Willow for specimen or ornamental planting. The branches are long and slender, drooping well to the ground, bright yellow, giving color to the winter landscape.

About seven feet	\$2.00
over eight feet.....	2.50
Trees about 2 inches in diameter	
at base.....	3.75
3 inches.....	7.50

FLOWERING TREES

Any tree adds charm to the landscape. Flowering trees add much more beauty. Indeed, the most delightful landscapes are those where flowering trees are used in the border, as specimens on the lawn or hidden in some fairy corner to be found when rambling through the garden. When mature, most of them will be ten to twelve feet high.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE—In May nothing is lovelier in the garden than these compact little trees, covered with fragrant blooms.

Bechtel's Crab—(*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the very best specimen trees for the lawn. Large, double pink, fragrant flowers, very much like a rose.

Carmine Crab—(*Malus atrosanguinea*). Brilliant carmine single flowers in early spring are borne so profusely as to give the tree a distinct red tinge.

Japanese Crab—(*Malus floribunda*). In spring this tree is a mass of color, the gracefully arching branches covered with red blossoms, the buds shading to pink.

PRICES ON ALL FLOWERING CRABS:

Small low trees, Bechtel's only.....	\$1.50
Medium trees, all varieties.....	\$2.50
Tall trees, all varieties.....	\$3.50
6-foot extra good Bechtel's.....	\$5.00



A ROCK GARDEN

FLOWERING PLUM—In this group we list the early flowering varieties, used for their flowers, and the purple leaved varieties that are used for contrast planting.

Hansen's Purple Leaf—(*Prunus cistena*). Beautiful purplish-red foliage, small pink flowers in early spring. Dwarf growing.

Newport Purple Leaf—(*Prunus Newport*). Hardy, upright grower with reddish purple foliage, the tips brilliant red.

Double Flowering Plum—(*Prunus triloba plena*). One of the finest of the small flowering trees, splendid when massed against tall Evergreens. Double pink flowers in abundance before the leaves appear.

Wild Plum—(*Prunus americana*). A spreading tree with angular branches and some thorns. Perfectly hardy anywhere. In early spring covered with small, fragrant, tiny white flowers before leaves appear, followed by edible fruits.

PRICES ON FLOWERING PLUMS:

Medium	\$1.25
Large	\$1.50
Over five feet.....	\$3.00

NOTE—Only *Prunus Cistena* and *Prunus Newport* over five feet.

FLOWERING THORNS—Handsome dwarf trees with shiny, attractively shaped leaves. In late spring they bear a profusion of rose-like flowers in compact clusters. These are followed by large red fruits. Leaves vivid colors in autumn.

Thicket hawthorn—(*Crataegus coccinea*). Shrub by habit with long curved spines and oval shaped leaves. Flowers are single, large and white, dull red fruit.

Cockspur thorn—(*Crataegus crusgalli*). The white flowers are very conspicuous, but the deep green, shiny leaves make this Hawthorne distinctive.

English Hawthorn—(*Crataegus oxycantha*). The Hawthorn that is used in England for hedges. Large white flowers, red fruits.

Downy Hawthorn—(*Crataegus mollis*). Vigorous large leaves, bright red fruits in September. Small trees, \$2.00

PRICES ON HAWTHORNS: Medium trees, \$2.25 unless otherwise stated.

GOLDENRAIN TREE—(*Koelreuteria paniculata*). Also called Varnish Tree. A tree coming to this country from Japan. In midsummer bears huge panicles of lemon-yellow flowers. Uncertain hardiness. About 5-foot tree, \$3.00

LILAC—(*villosa*). While most of the lilacs are shrubs, this variety can be grown in tree form, making wide dense heads covered with pink-lilac blossoms in June. "The Cheesman Park Lilac." About 5-foot tree, \$1.50

LOCUST — Pink Flowering — (*Robina luxurians*). A small, very hardy tree, bearing a great profusion of fragrant flowers through early summer. Plant where suckers will not bother. About 4-foot, \$1.00

MOUNTAIN ASH—(*Sorbus aucuparia*). A beautiful specimen tree for lawns. Handsome foliage and large flat corymbs of white flowers in May, followed by clusters of brilliant orange berries in September. We recommend these trees delivered, balled and burlapped, at an additional cost of \$1.00 per tree over prices quoted below:

About 4-foot tree.....	\$1.50
About 5-foot tree.....	\$2.00
About 6-foot tree.....	\$2.50

Prices of larger trees on application.

FRUIT TREES

Every homeowner should plan for two or more fruit trees. If the planting space is limited, an apple tree makes a pretty specimen for the front yard. In spring there is no lovelier sight than the pinkish-white blossoms, and later the delicious fruit is not only attractive but useful. Plums can be used in the border plantings and cherries take up but little room and yield shade as well as material for luscious pies. We list only the varieties known to be hardy in Colorado.

APPLE

SUMMER VARIETIES

Yellow Transparent—Earliest and best. White, very juicy, slightly tart. Bears soon after planting.

Red June—Small, very early. Excellent for eating, and one of the best sellers on the market.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Wealthy—Very hardy, comes into bearing soon after planting. Bright red, very juicy, good for eating and canning. Not a winter keeper in Colorado.

WINTER VARIETIES

Delicious—The best market apple grown. Large, bell-shaped, brilliant red.

Jonathan—Medium small, dark red. Very prolific, comes into bearing when quite small.

Rome Beauty—Large, sub-acid, juicy apple, shaded yellow to red. Very good for eating and a good keeper.

Winesap—Medium sized, deep red, firm, crisp, tart apple. Fine cooker and good winter keeper.

ANY of the varieties listed, good, sturdy trees over five feet high, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

For orchard planting, where large quantities are needed, let us figure with you. We can supply a few of the following varieties: Fameuse, Gano, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy and Winter Banana.

CRABAPPLE

Florence—Hardy, fine ornamental trees. Red fruit.

Hyslop—One of the most beautiful crabs. Large, deep crimson.

Siberian—The jelly crab, small, fruit yellow with red cheek.

Whitney—The largest crabapple, very hardy and good eating, either cooked or raw.

All Crabapples, large heavy trees, \$1.00.

CHERRIES

Only the Sour Cherries are hardy in the vicinity of Denver. In some parts of our state the Sweet Cherries grow well, but they winter kill in Denver, and seldom if ever bear.

Early Richmond—The earliest pie cherry, ready for use in late June.

English Morello—The latest of the sour cherries. Ripens in late July. Fruit very dark red. Excellent for canning.

Montmorency—The cherry for Colorado. The one that sells on the market for canning. Large, bright red fruit. July.

Good sturdy trees, \$1.00; \$10.00 per doz.

PLUM

The plums are recommended over all other fruit for this country. They are very hardy, bear soon after planting, and are more dependable than any of the fruits.

Compass Cherry—A hybrid plum, dark wine red, juicy and fine flavored. Very hardy. Medium trees, \$0.90

Abundance—Very productive. Fruit large pinkish red.

Damson—Small deep purple. One of the best market plums.

Every yard needs a fruit tree.

German Prune—Large dark purple, sweet. A favorite for canning.

Imperial Gage—Large pale green, juicy and sweet. Excellent.

Omaha—New hybrid, very hardy and free from disease. Bright red fruit, yellow flesh.

Waneta—Very hardy, large dark red. Late summer.

Wickson—Very large, deep maroon, cling type. Small pit. Flesh very firm.

All varieties of Plum, large, sturdy tree, \$1.25; \$12.50 per dozen.

SMALL FRUITS

In almost every planting room can be found for a few bushes of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc. A small Strawberry bed takes up but little room, and in the small garden the Everbearing varieties will furnish fresh fruit throughout the summer. A grape vine or two, on a small trellis, over a porch or pergola, will furnish shade and fruit. In planning your planting, do not forget to combine utility with beauty.

GRAPES

Grapes can be planted in the garden, where they have full sun. For large vineyards, choose a hillside with southern exposure. They are almost sure to bear a good crop every year.

Caco—The world's finest all-purpose grape. Is as hardy and productive as the Concord, thriving in any soil, bears early after planting. Both berries and bunches are very large, berries sparkling wine red, with waxy appearance. The flavor is most delicious, fruit being ready for eating before fully ripened. Requires no special attention.

2 year, bearing age plants, \$1.00

Beta—Very good as an ornamental vine. Exceptionally hardy. Fruit small, good flavored, fine for jelly making.

Concord—The old standby or blue-black grape. Good flavor and good bearer. 3 year heavy, 50c each

Moore's Early—An exceptionally early blue-black variety, similar to Concord, but two to three weeks earlier.

Niagara—A large, sweet white grape. Perfectly hardy. To be recommended for pergolas and arbors, as it seldom kills back.

All grapes 2 year vines, 35c each, or 4 for \$1.00
Special price on Caco and 3 year Concord.

CURRENTS

Perfection—Beautiful clear red. Very large berries, remaining the same size to end of cluster. Best red in cultivation. 75 each, 5 for \$3.00

White Grape—Large, yellowish white. Excellent quality. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A prostrate growing vine, bearing large berries much like Blackberries, but more juicy and sweeter.

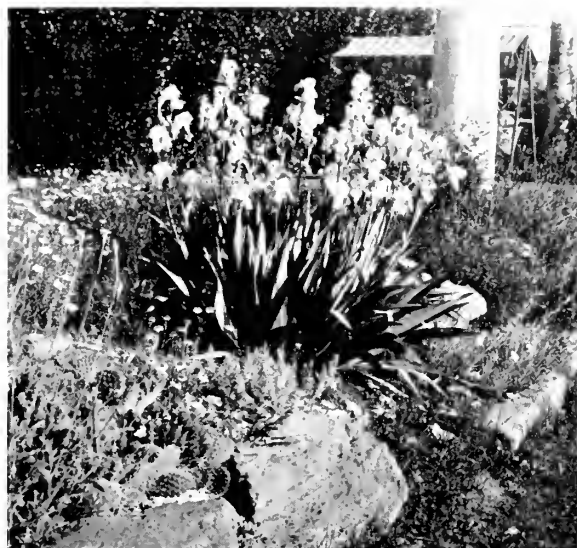
BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest—Finest early blackberry for home use. Plant both this variety and Snyder, and harvest a succession of luscious fruits.

Snyder—A later, larger berry than above. Well worth planting.

GOOSEBERRIES

Houghton—The best variety and a wonderful producer. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00



GERMAN IRIS

RASPBERRIES

Latham—A new hardy Red Raspberry, fine for the home gardener as well as for the market grower. Bears heavily, fruit being very firm.

St. Regis—A true everbearer, perfectly hardy. Red, sweet, juicy berries until frost.

Cumberland—This is the finest of the black caps. Hardy and a very prolific bearer.

All Raspberries, Dewberries and Blackberries, 15c each; 5 for 50c; \$5.00 per hundred

STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon—The last word in Everbearing Strawberries. Bears from June until late frosts. Extremely large, solid berry of fine flavor. Keep blossoms picked off spring planted vines until July to obtain a good fall crop. 100 plants, \$5.00

Note.—We can also furnish the June bearing plants, Aroma, Dr. Burrill and Williams, for commercial planting. Write us for price on quantities.

Asparagus—Besides being a table delicacy, Asparagus is very attractive in the perennial background, its feathery foliage blending and softening the riotous colors of the flowers. 12 plants, 50c

Rhubarb—Rhubarb is usually connected with pies in our thoughts. A few clumps judiciously planted in the border combine beauty and utility. The foliage is very ornamental. 15c each, 3 for 35c

EVERGREENS

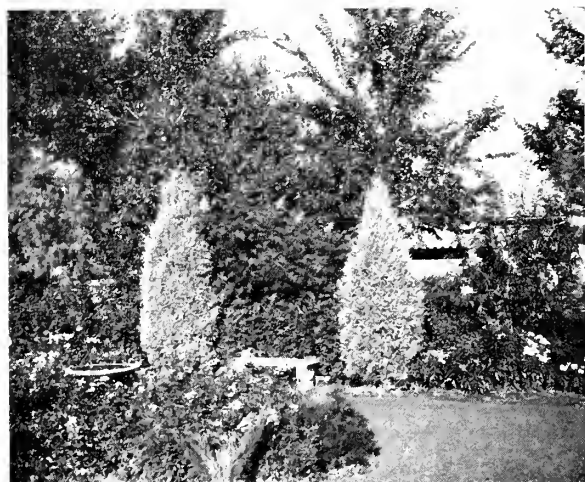
The evergreens are particularly adapted to our Colorado climate and are rapidly becoming the choice of the discriminating for foundation, rock garden and specimen planting. Retaining their color during the winter months they furnish enjoyment throughout the year.

On account of the many things that go to determine the value of an evergreen, it is hard to make a full offering by catalog. Every evergreen in our sales ground has its price marked in plain figures. If possible come and see them. Matched pairs usually cost 25% more than single specimens. We also have many large trees that cannot be listed by the foot, and should be seen before purchasing.

PRICES QUOTED COVER PLANTING IN DENVER OR IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Boxing for long distance shipment must be strong, as the balls of dirt are quite heavy. This can be estimated at 50c per foot for trees up to five feet; will be charged at cost and often will be less than this.

Plantings are best made in Spring, August and September.



EVERGREENS ARE INVALUABLE IN THE GARDEN

CEDARS—JUNIPERUS

The junipers are used extensively for foundation plantings, landscaping and rock garden work. In this group can be found just the specimen desired for any plan, from the tall pyramidal tree to the ground cover type. Colors range from dark green to silvery blue. They are perfectly hardy and are becoming more and more the favorite evergreens for group plantings and specimen trees.

Cherrystone Juniper—*Juniperus monosperma*.

An unusual evergreen of pyramidal shape, rarely reaching more than fifteen feet when full grown. Holds its solid grey-green color throughout the year. A beauty for the rock garden or low backgrounds.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$3.00 to \$5.00

Red Cedar—*Juniperus virginiana*.

A very hardy evergreen of compact pyramidal habit. Is very good for landscaping where contrasting colors are desired. Foliage is green turning red in Winter.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00 to \$2.50

Silvery Red Cedar—*Juniperus virginiana glauca*.

One of the most interesting Junipers. The entire young growth is of silvery whiteness, changing to beautiful bluish green as the season advances. Never grows over 15 to 20 feet; can be kept smaller if desired.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$3.00

Silver Cedar—*Juniperus scopulorum*.

The choicest of all the tall growing cedars. Habits much the same as Red Cedar, except the color is always silvery. The very best juniper for formal planting or as a specimen. Excellent to use near corners of lily pools, pergolas, garden seats or any other architectural feature of the garden.

PRICE per FOOT up to 4 feet.....\$3.00

Four feet and over, priced according to quality of tree.

Japanese Trailing Juniper—*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*.

A blue-green evergreen growing about 12 inches high and 4 to 5 feet in diameter. Has silvery appearance due to white leaf markings. Never changes color and is one of the best low-growing types. Splendid for edging, covering slopes or wherever a ground cover is desired. Perfectly hardy.

18 to 24 inches across.....\$6.00 each
24 to 30 inches across.....\$9.00 each

Pfitzer Juniper—*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*.

One of the most important evergreens for the large garden or specimen planting. Always a good dark green color, and perfectly hardy.

1½ feet across.....\$5.00 each
2 to 2½ feet across.....\$7.50 each
2½ to 3 feet across.....\$10.00 each
3 to 3½ feet across.....\$12.50 each

Larger sizes specially priced.

Savin Juniper—*Juniperus sabina*.

The most beautiful of the low-growing Junipers, with numerous fan-shaped branches. Valuable for the small planting or rock garden. Makes a wonderful background for flowering plants.

1½ feet across.....\$5.00 each
2 to 2½ feet across.....\$7.50 each
2½ to 3 feet across.....\$10.00 each
3 to 3½ feet across.....\$12.50 each

Larger sizes specially priced.

Tamarix Leaved Juniper—*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*.

A very compact, low-growing evergreen similar to the Savin Juniper. Foliage very fine in texture, a soft grayish-blue green that never changes color. Valuable for the front of the evergreen planting.

12 to 18 inches across.....\$6.00
18 to 24 inches across.....\$9.00

Evergreens for Winter Color.

PINES

The long-needed evergreens are very easily grown. The low-growing Mugho and Montana pines are well adapted to small plantings and rock gardens, while the larger coarser trees are valuable in large plantings, to relieve monotony of color and form.

Austrian Pine—*Pinus nigra*.

A pine with long slender leaves of such a dark green color it is often called the **BLACK PINE**. Branches from the ground upward, making a beautifully formed tree.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00 to \$2.50

Mugho Pine—*Pinus mughus*.

The most ornamental dwarf pine grown. The dark green color is retained throughout the winter. For rock garden planting it is invaluable.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$ 5.00 each
15 to 18 inches.....	\$ 6.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 9.00 each
24 to 30 inches.....	\$12.00 each

Scotch Pine—*Pinus sylvestris*.

Quick-growing hardy evergreens with light green foliage. Shapely tree with branches from the ground up.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00 to \$2.50

Swiss Pine—*Pinus montana*.

A very slow-growing, fine-needed pine, much like the Mugho, but eventually reaching a good height. One of the best trees for border planting as it can be planted close to walls or foundations. We have some wonderful specimen stock.

2½ feet.....	\$ 8.00 each
3 feet.....	\$12.00 each

Western or Pondosa Pine—*Pinus ponderosa*.

Our familiar pine of the lower altitudes of the Rockies. A very interesting subject for large groupings, and good for contrast planting, with its long needles and reddish bark.

PRICE per FOOT..... \$2.00 to \$2.50

SPRUCE

The Spruce family of evergreens contains some of our best ornamental varieties. Our Colorado Blue Spruce is probably the most admired evergreen in the United States. In choosing a site for planting these trees, care must be exercised, as eventually they grow to considerable height. We offer some of the best trees in this group to be found in any nursery, and are very careful to select true colors.

Black Hills Spruce—*Picea canadensis albertina*.

A quick-growing very hardy tree, dark green in color. Bushy, compact growth, with sturdy body. A splendid specimen tree, with very interesting early spring growth.

PRICE per FOOT..... \$2.00

Colorado Blue Spruce—*Picea pungens glauca*.

The finest and best known evergreen of this region, familiar to all. A glorious steely blue color, perfect in shape. We are very careful to select the blue color and compact growth for our customers. Our trees are not to be confused with collected trees offered at lower prices

First class trees, average blue, per foot.....	\$4.00
Specimen, extra selected, blue, per foot.....	\$5.00 to \$6.00

Colorado Green Spruce—*Picea pungens*.

Very similar tree to the Blue Spruce, but a deep green color. Good for contrast planting.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00

Kosters Blue Spruce—*Picea pungens kosteriana glauca*.

The finest type of Blue Spruce grafted on blue spruce seedlings. Always the same color and the finest specimen trees known. Very rare.

5½ feet.....	\$65.00 each
6½ feet.....	\$75.00 each

Douglass Fir—*Pseudotsuga douglassi*.

Quick-growing symmetrical tree, its typical form being a sharp pointed pyramid. Hardy. Plant where it can develop as it grows quite large.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.50

A large assortment of these can be seen in our sales ground where the price of each tree is plainly marked.



EREMURUS (Foxtail Lily)

PERENNIALS

Perennial flowers furnish the finishing touches for the garden. They require no extra care, come up year after year, only demanding proper attention to cultivation and watering. Occasional thinning of the rampant growers is necessary to shield the more delicate plants.

R. G. indicates ROCK GARDEN plants.

ACHILLEA—(Yarrow or Milfoil). Plants useful in the sunny dry border, rockery or wild garden. Foliage lacy, sometimes silvery in color. Flowers good for cutting.

eupatorium—Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers in August. Valuable for drying. 3-4 feet.

millefolium roseum—(Rosy Milfoil). Rosy pink flowers in dense heads from July to October. Very effective. 18 inches.

ptarmica—(The Pearl). Pure white double chrysanthemum-like flowers throughout the summer. Valuable as cut flowers. Height 1½ feet.



HUMBOLDTI, CALIFORNIA'S FINEST LILY

ACONITUM—(Monkshood). Summer and late autumn-flowering plants similar to Delphinium, but will grow well in intense shade. Flowers are hood shaped, on tall spikes. Very good for cutting.

autumnalis—Deep dark blue flowers during September and October. Foliage dark and glossy. 3-4 feet. \$0.50

Sparks variety—A smaller-growing sort, the darkest blue of all. \$0.50

R. G. **AETHIONEMA**—(Persian Candytuft). A dainty pink-flowering, shrubby plant, flowers resembling Candytuft. One of the best rock garden plants, requiring stony, sandy loam and a warm, sunny place. Pot plants only, as field plants are hard to establish. \$0.50

R. G. **AJUGA GENEVENSIS**—(Bugleweed). Creeping habit, fine for rock gardens or ground cover. Does well in shady places. Dense spikes of blue flowers, in May and June. 6 inches.

R. G. **ALYSSUM**—(Madwort). Very popular early flowering plants, easy of culture and very free flowering. Suitable for front of borders and rock gardens.

saxatile—Sometimes called "Basket of Gold." Produces in May and June masses of golden yellow blooms. Good for rock garden planting. Blooms May to July.

ANCHUSA—Stately, handsome perennial belonging to the Forget-Me-Not family. The foliage is rough and hairy. For mass planting of blue there is nothing better.

dropmore—Tall spikes of gentian-blue flowers, blooming all summer.

R. G. **myosotidiflora**—A distinct dwarf variety with clusters of beautiful flowers resembling Forget-Me-Nots. Very effective in the rock gardens. May flowering. \$0.50

ANEMONE, pennsylvanica—(Wind Flower). White flowers in July. Grows in full sun, but does better in shade. Needs moist soil. 12 to 18 inches.

ANTHEMIS—(Hardy Marguerite). Handsome finely-cut foliage with golden yellow daisy-like flowers produced all summer. Good for cutting.

AQUILEGIA—(Columbines). The Columbines are too well known to need description. For cut flowers there are none better, and they bloom over a long season.

canadensis—The native bright red and yellow variety. One of the brightest.

chrysantha—Beautiful golden yellow flowers throughout the summer.

coerulea—Our native Rocky Mountain Columbine, blue and white. Will grow anywhere in the Northern United States if planted in cool, shady spot.

Elloit's hybrids—A wonderful mixture of long-spurred flowers in color blends of reds, pink, cream and yellow. Very desirable border plants.

Nivea grandiflora—Colors ranging from white to deep red.

Rose Queen—A beautiful clear pink, cannot be surpassed.

R. G. **ARMERIA**—(Thrift or Sea Pink). Low-growing plants flowering continuously. Valuable for edging in border or rock garden. Need light, leafy soil in full sun.

Formosa—(Cushion Pink). Dwarf, compact-growing plant, grassy foliage, ball-shaped terminal spikes of deep pink flowers from spring until fall.

maritima—Grass-like foliage and light pink flowers. 6 inches.

R. G. **ARENARIA**—An emerald green, moss-like plant creeping between rocks or stepping stones. Small white flowers in May.

ARTEMISIA—Valuable plants for the border.

lactiflora—A tall-growing plant with finely-cut foliage. In August and September the plant is covered with tiny fragrant white flowers. Valuable as a cut flower.

silver king—A striking contrast plant, with silvery frosted foliage. Beautiful in bouquets, and sprays can be dried for winter.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

ASTERS—(Michaelmas Daisies). Tall-growing fall flowering plants, hardy anywhere in full sun. Valuable for mass effects. Early frosts do not hurt them, so they furnish bloom when most of the flowers are gone. They must be divided often for best results.

Beauty of Colwell—A fine deep lavender.

Blue Gem—Double flowers of rich blue, very effective.

Cleopatra—Very tall-growing. Lavender flowers with conspicuous yellow disk. An improved aster.

Climax Blue—One of the best. Light lavender blue. Medium tall.

Climax Pink—Similar to Climax Blue with soft pink flowers.

Cloudy Blue—Double steel blue flowers on spreading bush.

Feltham Blue—A pretty aniline blue. Very free-flowering.

Glory of Colwell—Ageratum-blue flowers of good size, almost double.

Grandiflora—Large dark blue.

Grey Lady—Exquisite shade of opal with large semi-double flowers. A distinctive shade and one of the most beautiful asters.

Heather Glow—Tall-growing, free-flowering plant. Brilliant rose blossoms with large yellow centers. Extra large flower, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

Louvain—The best pink. Medium high.

Maid of Colwell—Snow-white flowers in long graceful sprays. Valuable for cutting.

Miss Eisele—Lavender blue, a plant of medium height.

Mrs. Wright—Tall-growing, early-flowering aster with rosy purple flowers. Very good.

Perry's Blue—Bright lavender blue, medium height.

Perry's White—Medium white.

Robert Parker—Very tall, late-flowering lavender.

Snowdrift—The finest double white variety.

R. G. ASTER SPECIES—Low-growing plants with aster-like flowers. Suitable for border edging or rock gardens. Grow in any sunny location.

alpinus—Bluish purple flowers in May and June. 6 to 10 inches.

subcoeruleus—Lavender flowers during June and July. 12 inches.

R. G. AUBRETIA—(Rock Cress). One of the daintiest, delicately beautiful of the rock garden plants or for the front of flower beds. Forms a cataract of color in the crevices of the rocks or wall. Rich purple flowers.

BELAMACANDA—(Blackberry Lily). Foliage much like Iris. In June and July have 2-foot stems with star-shaped orange flowers. Seed pods in fall resemble blackberries. In clumps make a beautiful showing in shrubbery or perennial garden.

BOCCONIA—(Plume Poppy). A large imposing plant for the back of the border. Foliage silvery blue; buff-colored plummy flowers in spikes.

BOLTONIA—(False Chamomile). A showy aster-like flower, with thousands of blooms open at one time. Very tall.

asteroides—An excellent white.

latisquama—A soft lavender pink.



YELLOW DAY LILY

CAMPANULA—(Bellflower). A group of valuable flowers varying greatly in height, but characterized by their pendant bell-shaped blossoms, in white and blue.

calycanthema—(Cup and Saucer). Large semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer. Pink, white or blue. Pot plants.

Canterbury Bells—Numerous branches crowded with bell-shaped flowers, softly turned back at edges. White, pink, blue. Pot plants.

R. G. carpatica—(Carpathian Harebell). A pretty low-growing species not over 8 inches high. Compact tufts of foliage; flowers clear blue or white on erect wiry stems. Blooms continuously from June to October. Unsurpassed for the edge of the border or rock garden.

lactiflora Coerulea—Medium-growing free-flowering campanula with pale blue or white flowers during July and August.

latifolia macrantha—Enormous drooping bells of lilac purple during July and August. 3 feet.

persicifolia grandiflora—One of the finest campanulas, with handsome, large white or blue bell-like flowers. Blooms in July.

R. G. porteschliagana—One of the very best rock garden plants we know. Of creeping habit, it fills crevices in the rocks with beautifully formed foliage. Flowers small, bright blue, appearing intermittently through the summer.

- pyramidalis**—Produces spikes from 4 to 6 feet covered with star-shaped flowers during the entire summer. Flowers in both blue and white. Excellent background plant.
- R. G. rotundifolia**—(Blue Bells of Scotland). Light blue flowers on slender stalks throughout the summer. Only 1 foot tall. Especially suitable for rock garden.
- CENTAUREA**—(Hardy Cornflower). Graceful, showy flowers throughout the summer in varied colors. Excellent for cutting.
- babylonica**—Good fluffy yellow flowers.
- dealbata**—Large rose-pink flowers. Very striking.
- macrocephala**—Large thistle-like yellow flowers, very showy for the border. Wonderful cut flowers.
- montana**—(Perennial Cornflower). Large violet-blue or white flowers from July to September.
- R. G. CERASTIUM, tomentosum**—(Snow in Summer). Silvery foliage, ground cover. 6 inches.
- CHINESE LANTERN**—(Physalis Francheti). An ornamental low-growing plant, grown for the bright scarlet seed pods that are shaped like lanterns. Dry them for winter decorations, as they hold the vivid coloring.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM**—See Shasta Daisy page 24.
- HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS**—The flowers of these plants are frequently caught by early frosts, but if they escape this danger usually make a brave showing. All Mums require a rich soil, much feeding and frequent division. Sold only out of pots. We offer tall and medium Bronze, tall Pom Pom Yellow, tall Pink, Tricker's Dwarf Yellow and Pink.
- Ester**—A dwarf with pink and white blossoms. Always sure to bloom.
- Red Doty**—A dwarf dark red.
- COREOPSIS**—An easily grown perennial that should be grown in every garden. Long stemmed, yellow, daisy-like flowers all summer. Valuable as a cut flower.
- DELPHINIUM**—(Larkspur). The most valuable group of tall-growing flowers for the garden. Any good garden soil is all they require, with plenty of water. Bone meal may be used but no fresh manures. A dressing of ashes (either coal or wood) after the ground is frozen keeps them clean and healthy. By cutting bloom spikes as soon as they fade they will continue blossoming all summer.
- English hybrids**—(Roberts' re-selection). The choicest of the Delphiniums. In this selection we have used the best English and American strains. The chief characteristics are the extreme length of the flower spikes and the brilliant range of pastel shades.
- Gold Medal hybrids**—Choice range of colors through the blue shades to red and orchid casts. Very beautiful.
- belladonna**—"The Heavenly Blue" Delphinium. Flowers on long spikes; a sky-blue shade that goes well with other flowers, making them very valuable for cutting.
- bellamosa**—A dark blue flower, growth very similar to belladonna.
- chinense**—A low-growing plant with finely-cut foliage. Loose panicles of deep blue or white flowers throughout the summer.
- Dusky Monarch**—The finest of all the Delphiniums. Very tall spikes of hollyhock-like flowers in a wonderful range of dark blues, brightly colored with white centers. \$0.50
- Wrexham strain**—Some of the largest flowering types are found in this strain. Hollyhock-like flowers of varied hues, with interesting centers. Very choice plants.
- R. G. DIANTHUS**—(Hardy Pinks). Without the spicy fragrance of the Hardy Pinks a garden is incomplete. They are excellent for the border, and some varieties are suitable for the rock garden, furnishing an abundance of bloom throughout the summer.
- allwoodi**—Perpetual flowering, with flowers much larger than the old type of Hardy Pinks. Flowers are borne on long stems, in various colorings.
- atrorubens**—Bright red flowers, odorless. 12 to 18 inches.
- deltoides**—(Maiden Pinks). A beautiful, easily grown plant, bearing a profusion of small blossoms all summer. White, pink or red.
- heddewigi**—Flowers very large, of brilliant colorings, beautifully laced.
- Her Majesty**—Very large, pure white, double.
- plumaris**—(Old-fashioned Clove Pinks). Various shadings of pink and white flowers. Useful in the border as well as in the rock garden. Handsome foliage, glaucous grey-green.
- strictus**—Beautifully fringed single white.
- DIANTHUS BARBATUS**—See Sweet William, page 24.
- DICENTRA**—(Spectabilis). The old-fashioned bleeding heart of grandmother's day. The heart-shaped flowers are in long racemes, a gorgeous pink. Flowers in April and May. Makes a delightful addition to the border. \$0.75
- DIGITALIS**—(Foxglove). A very reliable and satisfactory old-fashioned flower.
- gloxinaeflora**—The common foxglove. Biennial but fine in its great range of colors; cream, pink, rose to purple. In 4-inch pots.
- ECHINOPS Ritro**—(Globe Thistle). Three feet. Thistle-like plants with steely blue flowers. July. Use as specimens. Good for cutting and drying.
- sparsifolius**—Six feet. Enormous plants with great numbers of grey heads. Fine for the background.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

EREMURUS—(Fox Tail Lily). The stateliest plant for the border. When established the great spikes will grow 6 to 8 feet, sometimes more. Needs rich, well-grained soil in a cool spot. Must have winter protection and must be planted in the fall.

elwesi—Large spikes of pink or white flowers. \$7.00 each

himalayan—White flowers on smaller, more compact spikes. \$5.00 each

ERYNGIUM, amethystinum—(Sea Holly). Three feet. Small thistle-like heads of steely blue. Showy. Useful in winter bouquets.

EUPATORIUM—(Hardy Ageratum). A good cutting flower.

coelestinum—A fine perennial, closely resembling the annual.

ageratum—Lavender-blue flowers from August until frost.

purpureum—Similar to above with deep purple flowers. July to September.

EUPHORBIA—(Spurge)—

corollata—A branchy, low-growing plant with fine stems and foliage. From June to August it is literally covered with dainty white flowers; one of the most charming mist-flowers for bouquets, just after Gypsophila is gone.

polychroma—Similar to above; flowers bright yellow, changing to rosy bronze.

R. G. EVENING PRIMROSE—(*Oenothera Missouriensis*). A low-growing plant with an abundance of immense yellow flowers through a long blooming season. Suitable for front of borders.

FERNS—The most popular plant for a shady location. No garden may be considered complete without at least a few good ferns. Give plenty of water and rotted leaves.

Colorado Male Fern—The best known form. Clumps at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per doz.

Lady Fern—This fern has very lacy leaves. Grows 9 inches high.

In addition to the above we have several other varieties which we would be glad to quote to anyone interested.

R. G. FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis Palustris*). The familiar plant that produces quantities of blue blossoms in the spring. An exceptional ground cover.

FUNKIA—(Plantain Lily). Interesting subjects for the front of the border. The leaves are an attractive green, and the flowers are carried in spikes well above the foliage. A wonderful addition to the shady border.

coerulea—Broad bright green leaves, blue flowers in August.

subcordata—Broad, bright green leaves. The flowers are pure white, lily-shaped and very fragrant. Blooms in August and September. \$0.50

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower). One of the finest garden plants in cultivation. Grows about 2 feet high, and all summer is covered with masses of yellow and red daisy-like flowers. Not particular as to soil.

GERANIUM—(Crane's Bill). A valuable group of plants for the front of the border. The foliage is always neat and the small, usually blue, flowers show for over two months.

pratense. Good sized blue flowers. 2 feet.

R. G. GEUM—(Mrs. Bradshaw). A very choice low-growing plant that gives a long succession of scarlet flowers. Adapted to either the perennial border or rock garden. Especially valuable for the foilage. One foot in height.



SIBERIAN IRIS

GOLDEN ROD—(*Solidago*). This familiar fall-flowering perennial has been much improved for garden planting. For tall, background planting, where spreading growth can be regulated, it is to be recommended.

canadensis—Rather low-growing; compact heads.

Butterfly—Very large, many branched flower heads. Six feet.

GRASSES—Good in any border planting but invaluable near the water.

Blue Lyme Grass—Has handsome grey blades, growing up to three feet; a good edger for pools.

festuca glauca—A very compact silvery grass that grows but 6 inches high. Makes a highly desirable border for the flower bed.

Ravenna Grass—Grows up to 12 feet and its long plumes are a feature of the landscape all winter.

Zebra—The long blades are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf.

GROUND COVERS are one of the neglected features of nearly all gardens and are very necessary to the rock garden. The prostrate Phlox and Sedums are among the best plants for this purpose. We will be glad to assist you in selection.

GYPHOPHILA—(Baby's Breath). Gracefully branched plants, covered with myriads of white flowers. Indispensable for cutting.

paniculata—The common form, single or semi-double flowers in July.

paniculate flore pleno—The double-flowering plant that grows better in Colorado than almost anywhere else. Valuable for winter bouquets, and when in blossom is a mass of gleaming white. Grafted plants only. \$1.50 each

Bristol Fairy—A new improved double Baby's Breath. Flowerets are much larger, and it blooms almost continuously throughout the summer. For the individual garden this variety will prove most satisfactory.

Large grafted roots \$1.50 each

R. G. GYPHOPHILA FRATENSIS—A trailing form, beautiful hanging over rock or wall. Pink flowers.

R. G. Reptans—Same as above with white flowers.

HELENIUM—One of the best late fall-flowering perennials. An extra good background plant and valuable massed in shrubbery border.

autumnale rubrum—Deep bronze-red, changing to terra cotta. Blooms in September.

Hoopesi—Rich orange yellow with slightly drooping rays. Must be planted in moist location. 1-3 feet.

Riverton Gem—Old-gold, suffused with red. August to October.

R. G. HELIANTHEMUM—(Rock Rose). A low-growing plant covered with fine flowers through the early summer. Cut back after blooming. A very fine plant for the rockery that covers a large area, with splendid green foliage and fine blossoms. In pots only.

mutabile—Pink or yellow.

HELIOPSIS—(Hardy Zinnia). Very brilliant border plant, resembling a double sunflower.

scabra imbricata—Double yellow flowers on long, wiry stems.

HEMEROCALLIS—(Yellow Day Lily). Attractive lily-like flowers in various shades of yellow. By careful selection varieties blooming from early summer until fall can be found. Very valuable in shrubbery plantings, or the back of the perennial borders; will thrive in sun or shade.

apricot—Apricot-yellow. Blooms in June. Very attractive. 1 to 2 feet.

baroni—A rare species of bright yellow. One of the finest day lilies, growing 2 to 3 feet. Blooms in August and September. \$0.50

Dr. Regel—Rich orange yellow. May and June.

flamid—Large orange flowers in early June.

flava—Golden yellow flowers, very sweet-scented. Blooms in June.

Gold Dust—Indian yellow, June flowering. About 2½ feet.

May Queen—An early flowering orange. Very good.

Orange Man—Clear bright orange. June and July.

Sir Michael Foster—Bright clear yellow in July. 3 feet.

thunbergi—Flowers and growth much like flava but blooms a month later. Lemon yellow.

R. G. HEUCHERA—Sanguinea—(Coralbells). Splendid low-growing plants for the front of the border, with an abundance of graceful bright crimson blossoms. Fine for cutting. An excellent subject for the rock garden.

alba—Similar to above, with white flowers.

HIBISCUS—(Mallow Marvels). A very showy border plant, blooming from late summer until frost. Tall-growing, with large leaves that are very decorative. Flowers are white, pink and red. Order by color desired.

HOLLYHOCKS—An old-fashioned garden flower, but one of the best for massing back of the perennial border or among the shrubbery. We have both single and double in the following colors:

Bright Rose	Maroon
Newport Pink	Red
Yellow	White

Imperator—Something entirely different in Hollyhocks. The flowers are 5½ to 6½ inches across, with wide outer petals deeply fringed and elegantly frilled. In the center is a double rosette 2 inches across, giving a crested effect. Wonderful blend of soft colors, in many combinations.

HYPERICUM—(Gold Dust Plant). A gracefully arching border plant, drooping apparently from the weight of the flowers, although the flowers all face upward.

henryi—The hardiest of the upright growers. Color is rich golden yellow over the entire season. 2 feet. \$0.50

R. G. olympicum—Half prostrate species. \$0.50

R. G. reptans—Distinct trailing species. During July and August bears very large, soft yellow flowers, tinged red. \$0.50

R. G. IBERIS—(Hardy Candytuft). Evergreen prostrate plants covered in spring with clusters of small white flowers.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

R. G. ICELAND POPPY—The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage. Throughout the season they produce a profusion of charming cup-shaped flowers on stems 1 foot high. One of the earliest spring flowers. Bright yellow.

IRIS—See our complete Iris list page 26.

LATHRYUS—(Perennial Flowering Pea). Much like the annual sweet pea in flower form, but not fragrant. Valuable for covering trellises, stumps or rock walls. Much used in perennial borders, as they are extremely showy. Come in red, white and rose-pink.

LIATRIS—(Kansas Gay Feather). Nothing can be planted in the garden that will attract more attention, on account of its unusual and odd appearance. In midsummer it throws up large spikes of rich purple flowers, which are a great attraction to butterflies.

pycnostachya—The rich purple sort.

spicata—Similar to above, not quite so tall, blooms a little earlier.

R. G. LILY OF THE VALLEY—(*Convallaria majalis*). This most desirable plant responds to good treatment most readily. A shady place, plenty of moisture in the spring, and an inch of old manure every fall will give a wonderful profusion of flowers. Plant in the fall if possible.

LILIES—See description of our full line, page 28.

R. G. LINARIA—(Kenilworth Ivy). Easily grown low plants, surmounted by many racemes of tiny flowers.

dalmatica—Glaucous foliage and bright yellow flowers.

R. G. LINUM—(Flax). A desirable border plant with airy graceful foliage and beautiful large flowers throughout the summer.

flavum—A very fine variety with clear yellow blossoms throughout the summer.

perenne—Very attractive both for bloom and foliage. Early in spring covered with a mass of light blue flowers, and keeps blooming almost all through the summer.

LUPINES—Foot-long spikes of pea-shaped flowers on 3-foot stems. Many of the flowers are quite fragrant. The colors are white, pink, rose and blue. Early June.

English hybrids—Featuring pink tints.

polyphyllus albus—A hardy type with white blossoms that arrive very early in the season.

polyphyllus blue—Like the above with blue blossoms.

LYCHNIS—(Campion). An old-fashioned flower again coming into favor. Their large heads of brilliant-colored flowers liven up the border during summer and autumn.

chalcidonica—Sometimes known as Maltese Cross. Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers over a long blooming period.

LYTHRUM—*Roseum superbum*—(Loose Strife). Large rose-colored flowers. Very showy. Splendid for banks of streams or ponds.

MERTENSIA—(Blue Bells). One of the finest of the early spring flowers for the shady garden.

ciliata—The native Blue Bell, growing 3 to 4 feet in height. Flowers light blue, changing to pink as they fade.

virginica—A lower-growing plant, much more popular in our gardens. Flowers similar to above. A very interesting plant.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE

MONARDA—(Oswego Tea). Showy plants, growing from 2 to 3 feet, in any soil. They produce bright, showy flowers in July and August. The foliage is aromatic.

didyma roseum—Brilliant rosy-purple.

NEPETA—(Ground Ivy). A plant of the catnip family that is very useful as a ground covering under shrubbery or shady places where grass is hard to grow. Must have well-drained soil.

hederacea—A dark green-leaved variety. Blue flowers.

hederacea variegata—Similar to above with variegated foliage.

R. G. Mussini—An excellent plant for the border or rockery. Dwarf, compact, it produces masses of beautiful lavender bloom practically all summer. 12 inches.

ORIENTAL POPPY—Page 33.

PENTSTEMON—(Beard tongue). One of the most useful border plants. Tall flower spikes rise from a mat of ornamental leaves. The red-flowered variety attracts the hummingbird. The blooming season is from June to October.

barbatus—Slender, scarlet-red flowers on long wiry stems. Very graceful.

gloxiniodes—Gloxinia-like flowers of various shades of rose, lilac crimson and purple on 2 foot stems.

English hybrids—A splendid large-flowering type occurring in white, various shades of pinks, deep rose, lavender and purple. Not hardy. Best treated as annuals. 2½ feet. Summer. Plant from pots in May.

PEONIES—See our complete Peony list, page 29.

PHLOX—The beautiful hardy Phlox are the most effective plants for the garden during the late Summer and Fall. Their mass of color, in so many varied shades add interest to any planting. They thrive on well enriched soil with plenty of water during the blooming season. We have listed below a representative line of colors.

athis—Clear deep salmon. Very fine.

Champs Elysee—Brilliant amaranth red flowers. Late blooming.

Coquelicot—Pure bright scarlet with crimson eye.

R. G. divaricata canadensis—A native species, blooming very early in the spring. Large fragrant lavender flowers on 10-inch stems.

Eclairer—Large flowering rosy-lavender. One of our best phlox.

Elizabeth Campbell—Light salmon-pink, shading lighter toward center. The finest Phlox of this color, but rather hard to establish.

europa—White, changing to pale blush toward center. Clear red eye.

Fuerbrand—Brilliant red, very free-flowering. Medium height.

Hercules—Rosy purple on long spikes. Early flowering.

Louise Abbema—White. A rather dwarf variety.

maculata—One of the earliest flowering, blooming through May, June and July. Will do well in poor, sandy soil. Rosy red.

Miss Lingard—The best white Phlox. Blooms in June and again in September. Immense flower heads.

Nicholas Flammel—Beautiful shades of scarlet-red in large spreading trusses.

Pantheon—Carmine-rose.

Pharaon—Enormous flowers of clear lilac-rose with a large white center.

Queen of Groups—Beautiful rose-pink, each floweret very large. Large trusses of flowers on strong stems. One of the best pinks on the market.

Rheinlander—Salmon-pink with large flowers.

Rijnstroom—Very large carmine-rose blooms on immense trusses.

Special French—Glowing pink. Mammoth trusses.

Strauss—Purplish-violet, very strong grower.

R. P. Struthers—Bright rosy-carmine with claret red eye. Very showy.

Tapis Blanc—Low-growing white.

Thor—One of the best salmon-pink with small red eye. Very free-flowering.

Von Lassburg—Tall-growing late white. Large trusses of flowers on long strong stems. One of the best whites for the back of the border.

R. G. PHLOX SUBLATA—(Creeping Phlox). A splendid rock garden plant, but equally useful for border edging, ground cover or for covering graves. During April and May the dainty, moss-like, evergreen foliage is hidden by masses of bloom.

Lilacea—Soft lavender with light eye.

Perfection—Deep pink with red eye.

Vivid—Bright rosy-pink with darker eye.

White—Clear white.

PHYSOSTEGIA—(False Dragonhead). A plant much valued for its long spikes of graceful flowers blooming in late Summer. Very fine cut flowers.

virginica—Rosy-purple flowers on tall spikes.

virginica alba—Same as above in white.

PLATYCODON—(Balloon Flower). Showy garden flowers that attract much attention, as buds resemble tiny balloons.

grandiflorum—Flowers single, in white or clear blue.

POLEMONIUM—(Jacob's Ladder). A handsome border plant with fern-like foliage. Rich soil and some shade.

coeruleum—Erect stems of sky-blue flowers, June to July. 12-18 inches.

R. G. PRIMULA—(Hardy Primrose). Splendid little plants near shrubs, in the border or shady spot in the rockery. Easily cultivated and quite different.

florindea—Tall-growing, yellow flowers. Very hardy.

Hybrids—An interesting variety in red, yellow, maroon and combinations of these colors. We have about ten named varieties of these. Need shade and moist soil.

PRIMULA-PRIMROSE—This group contains many interesting types, all quite hardy if given their requirements. All of them do much better in shade, and considerable moisture is essential. We find the North side of a wall an almost ideal situation. Humus in the form of peat or leaf mold is essential, and liberal applications of manure are welcome. No garden or rock garden is complete without a liberal planting of these colorful flowers. One of the most popular types is the Polyanthus or Bunch Primrose, the best strain of which is the Munstead.

Exhibition Yellow—A beautiful strain of large-flowering yellow shaded blossoms.

Exhibition Cream—Very fine creamy-white flowers.

Munstead Hybrids—In these hybrids are the maroon with yellow centers, yellow with red centers, red with yellow centers and many other mixtures.

Florindae—Unusually large leaf clusters, surmounted by a two-foot stem carrying whorls of yellow pendant flowers.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

R. G. PRUNELLA—(Self-heal). Splendid rock garden plants if given some shade throughout the summer.

grandiflora—Violet or purple flowers all summer.

STYLOSA—Very vigorous grower with larger spikes of bloom than *grandiflora*.

PYRETHRUM—(Painted Daisy). Nothing can surpass the Pyrethrums for profusion of bloom from May to July. As a cut flower they are unsurpassed, as their brilliant colors and long stems make them ideal for decorative purposes.

English hybrids—Mixed colors, ranging from white, pink through to deepest rose.

uliginosum—White daisy-like flowers in masses in August.

RANUNCULIS—(Buttercups). For an early-flowering yellow plant for the border try this pretty double, chrysanthemum-like flower. Low-growing, with dark green foliage that is beautiful when flowers are gone.

ROCK PLANTS and ROCK GARDENING are fascinating subjects and it is surprising how many city gardens have a corner suitable for rockeries. All rock plants are marked R. G.

ROSES—Page 33.

RUDBECKIA—(Coneflower). In this group of flowers are the midsummer-flowering to late fall-flowering plants. Tall-growing, very suitable for the back of the border or massing in shrubbery.

golden glow—Tall-growing brilliant yellow flowers, well known to everyone.

R. G. Hirta—(Black-Eyed Susan). Small yellow flowers with oblong black cone.

laciniata—The single type, large cone centers.

Newmanni—The perennial form of the old fashioned Black Eyed Susan. Deep orange-yellow flowers with dark purple cone, on long wiry stems.

purpurea—Peculiar reddish-purple flowers with very large cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October.

SALVIA—(Meadow Sage). A group of plants that are needed in every garden. Small graceful flowers on fine spikes.

azurea—Our native species, growing 3 to 4 feet high, and during August and September producing sky-blue flowers in great profusion.

sylvestris—Spikes of pretty purple violet flowers.

SANTOLINA INCANA—(Lavender Cotton; Ground Cypress). A dwarf evergreen perennial with sweet-smelling grey leaves. Can be trimmed to shape. 1 foot. Good edger.

R. G. SAPONARIA—ocymoides splendens—(Soapwort). Adapted to either the border or rock garden. Low-growing with masses of rosy pink flowers and good foliage.

R. G. SAXIFRAGA—cordifolia—A very easily grown rock garden plant with masses of broad, deep green foliage. Pink flowers on long stems very early in spring. \$0.50

decipiens—One of the finest dwarf rock garden plants. With mossy foliage and white flowers. Green foliage turns a bright crimson in winter.

SCABIOSA—caucasica—(Blue Bonnet). Good border plants. Fine blue flower on long stems, good for cutting. They need good drainage and plenty of sun. 2 feet. July, August.

R. G. SCUTELLARIA—coelestina—(Skull Cap). A new hardy rock garden plant. Flowers sky-blue, shaped similar to snapdragon. 12 inches, blossoming from June to August.



ENGLISH LUPINES

R. G. SEDUM—The dwarf varieties of this charming plant are especially suited to the rock garden, rock walls, etc., while the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They like full sun, although many of them thrive well in shade. Can be used for ground covers where grass is hard to grow.

acre—Very effective ground cover, foliage bright green, flowers yellow. Much used for covering graves, or crevices in rocky walls.

acre minor—Very dwarf species useful for ground cover.

altissimum—Thick greenish-gray foliage, very good in rock garden. 6-8 inches.

ewersi—Rose-colored flowers and grey foliage. 4-12 inches

Maximowiczii—A good border plant. Yellow flowers in flat heads, on erect stems. 12-inches.

sarmentosum—Very low-growing dull green, small bright yellow flowers.

spectabile—Brilliant. One of the best taller-growing species for the border. Foliage broad, light green. Late in summer bears large heads of brilliant red flowers. 18-24 inches.

spectabile brilliant atropurpureum—Same as above with purple flowers.

spurium coccineum—A dainty red-tinged variety, of very sprawling habit. Very valuable in the rock garden or rock wall. 6 inches.

telephium—A beautiful flower for contrast. Bronze foliage and buff colored flowers. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall.

turkestanicum—Very low-growing, with deep purple flowers.

NOTE—We have a large collection of rock garden Sedums other than listed. In ordering, if our selection, we will give a varied assortment.

SHASTA DAISY—(Chrysanthemum maximum). Improved single daisies. The most useful garden flowers, as they bloom over a long period and are excellent for cutting and furnish the white note so necessary in all garden plantings. By careful selection, blossoms may be had from May to September.

Alaska—Extra large blossoms in June and July.

Convent Garden—Rather dwarf, small, early flowering.

Etoile d'Or—The largest and best flowering type. June to September.

R. G. Glory of the Wayside—Abundant small flowers in early May. 12 to 15 inches.

Mrs. Teersteeg—Large flowers during the entire summer. Very tall.

Ophelia—The latest of all to bloom. Medium-sized flower.

Sutton's Perfection—Medium-sized flowers. June and July.

Triumph—Medium-sized white flowers all summer.

SIDALCEA—(Greek Mallow). Erect-growing, branching plants, with showy flowers during June and July. Excellent for cutting.

candida—Pure white.

listeria—Bright pink.

roseum—Bright rose-pink.

SOLIDAGO—See Golden Rod.

SPIREA—filipendula—(Meadow Sweet). Beautiful fern-like foliage. During June and July bears large corymbs of small, double, white flowers on 12-inch stems. Excellent for cutting. Blossoms resemble small roses.

STACHYS—(Wound Wort). Fine old fashioned garden plant useful for borders.

lanata—Bright silvery foliage with purple flowers.

STATICE—latifolia—(Sea Lavender). Grows as a flat crown of dark leathery leaves. In late summer this is surmounted by a large head of very tiny lavender flowers. Good for drying.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus barbatus). The well-known, old-fashioned favorite, needing no description.

Newport Pink—Beautiful salmon-pink.

Red Bedder—Very dark velvety red.

Mixed—In this group are many combinations of red, pink and white.

THALICTRUM—(Meadow Rue). Foliage much resembles maiden hair fern and gives an airy appearance to the garden. The flowers are graceful and feathery.

aquilegifolium—Very graceful plant with foliage much like Columbine. Dainty white flowers.

glaucom—Foliage much like the aquilegia, blue-gray in color. Large heads of dainty, Chinese yellow, fragrant flowers.

TROLLIUS—(Globe Flower). One of the most desirable plants for the border, flowering over a long season. Bright yellow and orange blossoms. \$0.50

VALARIANA—officinalis—(Garden Heliotrope). First-class plants for the big border. The blooms are tiny white things, but they come in great heads that are most decorative. 5 feet. July.

R. G. VIOLETS—

odorata—Small purple violet, known to everyone.

canadense—Small white-flowered.

VERONICA—Some of the most beautiful subjects for the garden or rockery are found in this hardy family. Given a sunny location they thrive in an amazing manner.

R. G. allioni—Prostrate ground cover. Violet flowers. Evergreen.

R. G. balfouriana—Pale violet-blue. 3 inches.

R. G. corybosa—Excellent for rock garden. 12 inches. Pale blue.

elegantissima—Spikes of blue flowers from June to August.

incana—A dwarf plant valuable for bordering the garden. The foliage is a trim gray rosette; the flowers amethyst-blue in June. By cutting off flower stalks when faded the beauty of the foliage is increased.

longifolia subsessilis—One of the best blue flowering plants, being in constant bloom from July to September. Two foot spikes of deep blue flowers. Good for cutting.

alba—Same as above, with white flowers.

multifida—Large blue flowers. 12 to 18 inches.

orchidea—Very good, tall, clear blue. 2-3 feet.

R. G. pectinata—Of great value as a carper, as it will cover and bind the steepest banks. Evergreen. The foliage is grey-green and grows only 2 or 3 inches high. The pink flowers are unimportant.

R. G. pendunculata—Of great value as a ground cover. Large blue flowers.

R. G. prostrata—Low-growing, fine-foliaged plant, covered with fine blue flowers.

R. G. Royal Blue—A fine rock garden plant. 8 inches.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

R. G. rupestris—One of the handsomest rock garden plants. Pretty green foliage, covered with spikes of bright blue flowers. Also valuable for front of borders.

spicata—Long spikes, violet-blue, in June and July. One of the best.

virginica—A very free-blooming type that carries erect blue or white spikes that grow 4 feet high.

R. G. VINCA—minor—(Trailing Myrtle). Evergreen plants of great utility and much beauty. Can be used for carpeting under trees and shrubs and will do well in heavy shade.

VIOLA CORNUTA—(Tufted Pansy). This is the best edging plant for the hardy border or garden. Keeping the plants sheared frequently, so they do not go to seed, they are in continuous bloom from April until October. Mixed, \$2.00 per dozen clumps

Named varieties:

Admiration—Deep violet.

Bosinica—Small, deep purple.

Blue Perfection—Light blue.

G. Wermig—Rich violet-blue.

Lutea splendens—Rich golden yellow.

Papilio—Blue and white.

VINES—We have experimented long and can now offer a list of vines that will give satisfaction in Colorado. See page 8.

WATER GARDENS are very satisfactory features of the landscape, and most water plants are easily grown. Placed so as to reflect features of the architecture or planting, the pool is always a source of pleasure. They are very easily adapted to any type or size of garden.

WATER HYACINTHS—Interesting subjects for the pool. Equipped with water roots, they do not anchor themselves, but float on top of the water. Rarely blooms, but gives a fine show of flat green foliage.

ROCK GARDENS

Rock Gardens are becoming more and more popular in the outdoor living room. Even on the small lot there is some place to tuck away a compact little garden, which will grow into a very charming spot.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If possible, choose a site away from overhanging trees, where the garden will have full light and air. Take advantage of any slope, however slight. Plan to imitate nature as far as possible, using rocks of varied shapes and sizes, avoiding small boulders. Have ready, when construction starts, a well prepared soil, containing leaf mold or peat, garden loam, free from clay, and sharp, coarse sand. As each rock is put in position, ram the soil back, around and beneath it leaving no air pockets. Rocks should be so placed that rain will run back into the crevices, and the plants have full advantage of air and room. Be sure all rocks are securely placed.

ROCKS

We have always on hand an assortment of rocks suitable for rock garden construction. They are attractive shapes, good sizes, and many of them are lichen covered. We deliver at \$5.00 per ton.

PLANTING

Rock garden plants may be planted in Spring or Fall. If possible, plant in the crevices as the building proceeds, but planting can be done at any time. Spread roots out well and keep plants watered until established.

PLANTS

We are listing the regular rock garden plants, suitable for all type gardens. These are plants of dwarf and creeping habits. There is a wide range of flower form and color, and the blooming season extends over a long period. Most rock garden plants are sun loving but some will thrive equally as well in sun or shade. There are a few plants in the collection that must have shade. We are designating them to assist you in your selection. For full description of these plants see the alphabetical list of Perennial plants, pages 16 to 25.



Achillea
Aethionema
Ajuda reptans (shade)
Alyssum saxatile
Anchusa myosotidiflora (shade)
Armeria
Arenaria
Aster Species
Aubretia (shade)
Campanulas in variety (shade)
Cerastium tomentosum
Dianthus in variety
Forget-me-not (shade)
Geum
Gypsophila
Helianthemum
Heuchera
Hypericum repens
Iberis

Iceland Poppy
Iris, dwarf (sun or shade)
Lilium tenuifolium (sun or shade)
Linaria dalmatica
Nepeta Mussini
Phlox dwarf varieties
Primula (shade)
Prunella (shade)
Saponaria
Saxifraga cordifolia (shade)
Saxifraga decipiens (shade)
Scutellaria
Sedums in variety (sun or shade)
Teucrium orientalis
Veronica in variety
Vinca Minor (shade)
Violas in variety (sun or shade)

The permanent beauty of a rock garden depends upon continuous bloom. We list an assortment of 12, furnishing bloom from April until frost.

Alyssum saxatile
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Campanula portenschliagana
Dianthus deltoides
Heuchera sanguinea
Gypsophila fratisensis

Armeria
Aethionema
Iceland Poppy
Nepeta mussini
Phlox sublata Perfection
Viola

IRIS

CULTURE. The culture of Iris is of the simplest. Plant so that the top of the rhizome is not more than one inch below the surface of the ground. Any sunny location on any well drained soil will do. No manure should be permitted to come in contact with the rhizomes. They can be planted any time when not in bloom, although summer and fall are the best.

Iris are exceptionally free from disease, root rot being the most troublesome. This is caused by poor drainage, lack of sunlight, some injury to the plant, or accumulation about the plant of decaying vegetable matter such as old foliage, which should be removed from the plant in early spring. The best way to treat root rot is to scrape away the decayed and affected part of the plant, and fully expose to sunlight for several days. Dusting the rhizome and soil with powdered gypsum is an extra precaution. Colorado Iris are seldom troubled by this disease.

RATINGS. The Iris Society rates all Iris on the basis of one hundred, which represents perfection. The figures arrived at immediately follow the names in the list below. This symposium figure shows more clearly the garden value of the Iris than does the price. In all cases the matter of price is a consideration of supply and demand. The following is a check list of the varieties planted in our garden where they may be examined side by side in their blooming season.

In the following descriptions the letter **S** has been used to denote the standards or upper half of the flowers, and **F** to describe the falls or the petals inclined downward.

We guarantee all Iris sent out by us to be healthy and absolutely true to name, all large rhizomes.

WHITE

Fairy, 76—White delicately bordered with pale blue. Tall, fragrant and a great favorite. \$0.35

Kashmir White, 86—Beautiful waxy white. One of the finest white Iris, tall growing, lemon scented. \$0.75

La Niede, 78—One of the best midseason whites. \$0.35

Mme. Chereau, 74—White elegantly frilled with azure blue. 2 for \$0.35

White Knight, 79—An absolutely white Iris, even the beard is white. Late bloomer. 2 for \$0.75

WHITE BI-COLOR

Anna Leslie, 77—S, clear white. F, rich carmine. Very attractive. \$0.50

Dalila, 76—S, ivory white, rosy lavender flushed. F, bright red. Late blooming. 2 for \$0.75

Rhein Nixe, 82—S, pure snow white. F, rich pansy violet with white edging. 2 for \$0.35

Tristram, 82—S, clear white. F, deep purple with white markings. 2 for \$0.75

YELLOW

Iris King, 80—S, old gold. F, rich oxblood red with old gold edging. A favorite with all. \$0.35

Marsh Marigold, 82—S, rich buttercup yellow. F, velvety brownish red with yellow margin. \$0.75

Mme. Chobaut, 81—S, flushed rosy bronze. F, yellow stitched with Prussian red. Red throat, orange beard. Late. \$0.50

Shekinah, 84—Clear soft yellow with a delightful fragrance. \$0.50

Sherwin Wright, 77—Uniform rich yellow. An old favorite. Very vigorous grower. 2 for \$0.35

Virginia Moore, 81—Dark clear chrome yellow. Tall. 2 for \$0.35

PINK

Aphrodite, 88—Clear bright violet pink. The best pink Iris to be introduced. Tall growing, of perfect form, prolific of blossom. Fragrant. \$3.00

Balboa, 83—Beautiful deep mauve. Rare variety, very large, flowers perfectly shaped. \$2.00

Cecil Minturn, 79—Soft ruffled pink. Late-blooming, with exquisite large flowers. \$0.75

Delicatissima, 80—Beautiful delicate lavender pink. \$0.50

Dream, 84—Soft clear uniform pink. Late bloomer. \$0.50

Georgia, 83—Uniform bright rose pink with striking orange beard. Very popular, large and free blooming. \$0.50

Lohengrin, 76—Soft rosy mauve, ruffled on edges. Very satisfactory. 2 for \$0.35

Rosalba, 80—Dark brilliant deep rose. Extra good for landscaping. 2 for \$0.75

BLUE

Ballerine, 89—S, light violet blue. F, darker blue. Blossoms large and sweet scented. The satisfactory blue. \$0.75

Brandywine, 81—Clear Azure blue. Late-flowering. \$0.50

E. H. Jenkins, 82—Pale steel blue self color. Striking. \$0.50

Halo, 83—S, pale violet blue. F, dark violet blue veined with golden brown. Large blossoms. \$0.50

Igouf—Lavender blue with cream and tan edge. Very striking on account of canary yellow throat. 2 for \$0.75

Lady Foster, 85—Pale violet blue, delightfully scented. Very tall strong stems, one of the best blues. \$0.75

Oriflame, 78—S, very large bright blue. F, dark purple. One of the largest Iris and very free blooming. \$0.50

Variegata—Valuable for its variegated green and white foliage. Blue flowers. \$0.35

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

LAVENDER

- Afterglow, 82**—Soft greyish lavender shading to rich yellow at throat. Free blooming. \$0.50
- Asia, 92**—S, pale silvery lavender. F, very pale violet purple. Color blend is extraordinary and impossible to describe. One of the tallest Iris. \$2.00
- B. Y. Morrison, 84**—S, pale lavender violet. F, velvety purple with lavender border. A great favorite. \$0.75
- Conquistador, 89**—S, lavender violet. F, deeper violet. One of the tallest growing Iris, valuable in any garden. Very large flowers. \$2.00
- Lord of June, 88**—Soft rich violet. Very fragrant. One of the finest and best known Iris. Large flowers. \$0.50
- Mlle. Schwartz, 88**—Soft mauve with lavender tinge. An exceptionally fine tall-growing Iris. 2 for \$1.25
- Mother of Pearl, 84**—A favorite Iris with bluish lavender iridescent coloring. Valuable for its strong flowers. \$0.50
- Pallida Dalmatica, 88**—An outstanding large-flowered Iris. Blossoms very fragrant, clear lavender with pink reflections. Tall-growing and very graceful. 2 for \$0.35
- Pallida Princess Beatrice, 95**—An improved Dalmatica with blossoms of silvery lavender, of exquisite satiny texture. Very fine. 2 for \$0.75
- Queen Caterina, 88**—A truly great Iris with large blossoms of pale lavender violet with an iridescent sheen. \$0.50
- Sweet Lavender, 85**—S, pale lavender. F, Chinese violet. \$0.50
- Zouave, 75**—S, white ground suffused with bright lilac. F, white peppered and veined bright lilac. An extraordinary coloring. Late-flowering. \$0.50

PURPLE

- Archeveque, 81**—S, purple violet. F, plum purple. A brilliant color effect for mass planting. 2 for \$0.35
- Kochii, 75**—One of the earliest Iris. Deep blackish purple. Low-growing, exceedingly beautiful. 2 for \$0.35
- Lent A. Williamson, 88**—A beautiful soft toned Iris. S, soft campanula violet. F, velvety pansy violet. \$0.50
- Monsignor, 84**—S, rich satiny violet. F, velvety purple with crimson tone. Late blooming and very good for perennial border. 2 for \$0.35
- Souv. Mme. Gaudichau, 91**—Deep velvety purple, large flowers on well branched stalks. Very popular. \$0.75
- Vallery Mayet, 79**—S, rose purple flushed yellow. F, velvety dahlia purple. \$0.50
- Tom Tit, 74**—Low growing bright purple Iris, unexcelled for the front of the perennial border. \$0.35

RED TONES

- Ambassadeur, 91**—A regal Iris so low in price all may enjoy its beauty. Immense blossoms on tall graceful stalks. S, smoky lavender purple. F, deep rich velvety violet red. \$0.50
- Edouard Michel, 78**—Brilliant red toned flower, with ruffled edges. Unexcelled for landscaping. \$0.50
- Magnifica, 85**—Crimson toned bi-color. Its richness of color, large flowers and delicious fragrance makes it one of the finest Iris. \$0.75
- Medrano, 84**—A rich and distinctive Iris with large blossoms of rich smoky wine red. \$0.75
- Opera, 82**—One of the richest violet red toned bi-colors. Even the beard is reddish. Falls like a piece of velvet. \$0.75
- Seminole, 83**—Unequaled in brilliance of color. Rich velvety crimson bi-color, altogether different from Opera. \$0.50



LEBANON CANDYTUFT

COLORS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE

- Isoline, 83**—S, silvery lilac flushed yellow. F, old rose with golden veins at throat. One of the most distinctive Iris. 2 for \$0.35
- Mary Garden, 78**—S, tan suffused with delicate lavender. F, creamy lavender curiously speckled with maroon. A very pleasing variety. 2 for \$0.35
- Mme. Austin**—S, bright deep-rose ash. F, deep lilac rose with darker lines. Odd and beautiful. \$0.50

Prosper Laugier, 86—A brown toned Iris. S, iridescent fiery bronze. F, rich velvety ruby red. Very distinctive and unusual. 2 for \$0.35

Prospero, 82—S, lavender suffused with yellow. F, deep reddish purple. Similar to Lent A. Williamson but a larger flower. \$0.50

Sindjkha, 81—A blend somewhat like Asia. S, lilac suffused drab. F, Chinese violet shading to reddish brown. Cannot be adequately described. \$0.50

Quaker Lady, 72—S, tawny lavender shading yellow. F, deep blue shading to yellow at base. 2 for \$0.35

IN ORDER TO AVOID CONFUSION OF LONG DESCRIPTIVE LISTS WE ARE LISTING A NUMBER OF VERY FINE, TRUE TO NAME VARIETIES IN GOOD SIZED CLUMPS AT 35c EACH or \$3.00 PER DOZEN CLUMPS.

Amas, 78—S, light blue. F, violet.

Albert Victor, 79—S, Lavender. F, blue.

Atlas, 75—Violet-blue bi-color.

Alcazar, 86—S, orchid violet. F, crimson purple.

Carthusian, 80—Rich purple.

Col. Candelot, 80—S, copper. F, crimson.

Corrida, 82—Azure blue.

Cretonne—S, Bronzy purple. F, maroon.

Dimity, 78—S, white. F, mauve.

Grevin, 85—Deep reddish purple.

Her Majesty, 73—Rose pink.

Juniata, 78—Clear deep blue.

Miranda—Clear blue.

Monsignor, 84—Purple.

Raffet, 81—Late violet.

Rhein Nixe, 82—S, white. F, purple.

Tristram, 82—S, white. F, purple.

Virginia Moore, 81—Clear yellow.

Where large plantings are to be made and the color, not the name is important, we can furnish unnamed varieties of Iris for \$8.00 per hundred.

DWARF IRIS

The dwarf Iris are among our earliest spring flowers, and are indispensable for border plantings and in the rock gardens.

Light blue\$0.35
Deep purple2 for \$0.35

SIBERIAN IRIS

The Siberian Iris are particularly suited to landscape work or for bordering pools. They grow equally well in sun or partial shade. The foliage is grass-like and very ornamental. Flowers are borne on long spikes, in June.

White—Blue or combination White and Blue.
\$0.35 or \$3.00 dozen

LILIES

LILIES are our most valuable flowers for the shady or semi-shady garden. Besides shade they require good drainage and appreciate sand, leaf mold and peat. Except for the Candidum they are all planted deep; so deep and thorough preparation of the soil is essential. Surround all bulbs with a handful of sand and peat.

Lilies should be planted in quantity in large gardens. Write for attractive case and hundred prices.

Most lilies can be planted either in spring or fall.

JAPANESE LILIES

Auratum or Gold Banded Lily of Japan is the showiest lily we have. Immense fragrant white flowers dotted with crimson; each petal striped golden yellow. Should be planted one foot deep, either fall or spring. Blossoms late in summer.

Rubrum—One of the best known lilies. Flowers crimson with ground work of white. Blooms in August. Plant eight inches to one foot deep, turning bulb slightly to one side, either spring or fall.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

OTHER LILIES

Brownii—This unusual lily has flowers six to eight inches long and nearly as wide. The inside is white, tinged yellow. Outer petals have purple ribbing, giving flower a purple tinge. Fragrant. Bulbs should be planted one foot deep and turned slightly on side to not hold moisture. Very rare.

Large bulbs, each \$2.00

Canadium or Madonna Lily. This is one of the few lilies that will succeed in full sun. By far the best of the white lilies, and to many, the loveliest of lilies. Very fragrant. **Must** be planted in August or September, four inches deep.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Canadense—Yellow to orange drooping flowers, spotted inside. Require a moist shady place. **Must** be planted in the fall. Plant eight inches to one foot deep.

Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Croceum—A handsome, showy tall growing lily. The stems are sometimes three to six foot carrying large clusters of bright orange flowers spotted purple. Plant same as Elegans, but a much finer lily.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Elegans—Large flaring orange red flowers on eighteen inch stems. Blossoms in June. Plant eight inches deep.

Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Henryi—A bright orange reflexed lily growing 4 feet high. Quite hardy and will thrive in heavy shade. Plant one foot deep.

Large bulbs 50c each or \$5.00 per dozen

Humboldtii—One of the finest California lilies. Grows six to ten feet and has large clusters of soft orange reflexed flowers. Soil should be medium heavy. Thrives best in deep shade. Plant one foot deep, tilting slightly on side.

Large bulbs 60c each or \$6.00 per dozen

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

Martagon or European Turk's-cap Lily. In congenial soil this lily will grow six foot, stems carrying large clusters of deep purple flowers, waxy and reflexed. Hardy and easily grown but **must** be planted in the fall eight inches to one foot deep.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Martagon album. Similar to above but pure white. An unusual lily, graceful and elegant. Will stand much shade. Large bulbs, \$1.00 each

Regale—The finest white trumpet lily. When established carries large clusters of flowers. Very fragrant. Blooms in July, stems frequently 4 foot high. Plant eight inches deep.

Large bulbs 50c each, or \$5.00 per dozen

Superbum—A tall growing lily, red spotted yellow to crimson. Must have good soil, shade and moist location. Plant eight inches to one foot deep, in fall. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Tenuifolium—A beautiful little reflexed scarlet lily. Narrow leaved, slender growing, the stems sometimes carrying fifteen to twenty flowers. Fine for the Rock Garden. Does best in cool shady location. Plant three to four inches deep, in groups of three or more. Bulbs 35c each or \$3.00 per dozen

Tigrinum splendens. The common Tiger Lily. Large reflexed orange red flowers, spotted purple. Grows equally well in sun or shade. Very hardy, blossoming in July. Plant eight inches deep.

Tigrinum flore-plena. The double form of the above. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Unbellatem—An easily grown medium tall lily with rather flaring flowers, varying from orange red to scarlet, dotted black. Plant four to five inches deep. Blossoms in June.

Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

NOTE—All lily orders are accepted subject to the arrival of the bulbs in good condition. Where possible cover the ground with a mulch of straw or manure until bulbs arrive. This will enable planting to be made as late as December.

Our guarantee on *Lilium* Bulbs is that only healthy bulbs will be delivered. **We cannot guarantee performance after they are planted.**

PEONIES

The Peony is the Queen of the June flowers. Its vigor and hardiness recommends it to the gardener and the profusion of fine blooms makes an appeal to every one. Given their few simple requirements, they repay the planter more generously than do any other hardy herbaceous plant. A well planted bed of good peonies is an asset of constantly increasing value.

CULTURE. Inasmuch as peony roots are set for ten years or more the soil they are planted in should be of the best. If the soil is impoverished, a hole three feet deep, the size of the bed to be planted should be dug and a foot of old manure put in the bottom. Wet and pack this and fill the hole to the top with the best soil available. First class dirt for this purpose is the spent soil

or so-called "bench dirt" from greenhouses growing roses. Before the peonies are put in, this bed must be settled to its final level. **This is very important.** Peonies that are planted too deep or that are later covered to a depth of over three inches will either bloom very poorly or not at all.

IN ALMOST EVERY CASE THE UNSATISFACTORY BLOOMING OF PEONIES IS DUE TO TOO DEEP PLANTING. Buds that dry up without opening and a growth of very weak, spindly stems are other indications of this error. It is our observation that half of all the peonies planted fail to give the blooms expected of them because of too deep planting.

THE OTHER OUTSTANDING CAUSE FOR FAILURE OF PEONIES IS IMPROPER MOVING. Once set, they should be left alone. If moving is imperative do it in the fall and divide the plant to about a three eye division. It has been our experience that if the plant is much over five years old, it would probably be better to buy a new three eye division and discard the old plant. The life of a peony is from ten to fifteen years, not bearing its first perfect bloom until three or four years of age.



A PEONY BORDER

The proper spacing of peonies is three feet apart in each direction. Annuals can be used to cover the bare spots in the bed for the first year or two. Peonies are very effective placed directly in front of shrub planting but the best location is in a bed where they are not crowded by coarser growing plants.

WATERING AND MULCHING. Peonies take plenty of water when setting buds and until the flowers start to open. From then on water very moderately. A heavy straw mulch over the bed the first winter will keep the plants from heaving with frost. After the first year the bed will be benefitted by a moderate mulching of half old manure but take great caution not to let any manure touch the roots or stems of the plants.

PEONY RATINGS. By means of the votes of its members, the American Peony Society rates all peonies on the basis of a hundred, which represents perfection. These ratings immediately follow the names in the list below. The prices of peonies depends on the supply and demand, so that peonies which have been in cultivation many years, such as *Festiva Maxima*, are less expensive than the high rating would indicate. The newer varieties are always the more expensive.

The varieties we offer were selected after careful study and each is good value at the quoted price. TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT LATER, PEONIES SHOULD ALWAYS BE BOUGHT SOLELY ON A QUALITY BASIS.

We guarantee all our peonies to be healthy and absolutely true to name.

Nearly all of the peonies in the following list bloom in our garden each year. You are invited to visit them and make your own comparison of values.



MUNSTEAD POLYANTHUS

EARLY WHITE

Festiva Maxima, 93—(Mieliez, 1853). A large and very popular white peony with center petals flecked red. A tall, strong, free bloomer of the rose type. \$0.75

Jubilee, 89—(Pleas, 1908). Rose type of ivory white, changing to pure white. Very large flowers in clusters on tall stems. \$3.00

Laura Dessert, 88—(Dessert, 1903). Cream-white guard petals with light yellow center. Classed as a rose type but very near the bomb. The nearest approach to a yellow peony. \$5.00

LeCynge, 99—(Lemoine, 1907). A superb milk-white peony of globular, compact habit with incurved petals. An immense, free bloomer with the darkest of green foliage. This is the finest of all white peonies. \$9.00

Mme. Jules Dessert, 94—(Dessert, 1909). White, overlaid with delicate tints of pink and buff, splashed with carmine. Flowers large and well formed with long, broad petals and a few golden stamens adding to their beauty. \$3.00

Secretary Fewkes, 91—(Shaylor). A large, full, creamy white peony with lighter center. The rose type with a rose fragrance. \$4.00

MID-SEASON WHITE

James Kelway, 87—(Kelway, 1900). A rose-white changing to milk-white. Flowers borne in clusters and fragrant. A tall free bloomer of the semi-rose type. \$1.50

Kelway's Glorious, 98—(Kelway, 1909). Cream white overlaid with a soft rose blush. Flowers of the double rose type. One of the very finest whites. \$15.00

La Rosiere, 83—(Crousse, 1888). White flower, flat and interspersed with golden stamens, resembling a water lily. A free bloomer and in clusters. \$1.00

Marie Jacquin, 83—(Verdier). Beautiful flower of rosy white. One of the best semi-doubles. \$0.75

Mme. Emil Lemoine, 89—(Lemoine, 1899). Semi-rose type of milk-white. Large double cup-shaped flowers, with imbricated petals. Fragrant and a free bloomer. \$1.50

Monsieur Dupont, 85—(Calot, 1872). A tall and erect semi-rose type of cream white, with petals streaked crimson and intermingled with yellow stamens. \$1.00

Mont Blanc, 86—(Lemoine, 1899). Compact, globular, rose type of milk white. Fragrant and free blooming. \$2.50

Primevere, 86—(Lemoine, 1907). Compact, flat bomb type, with creamy white guards splashed crimson and center light sulphur yellow. A near approach to yellow. \$3.00

LATE WHITE

Alsace Lorraine, 88—(Lemoine, 1906). Semi-rose type of rich creamy white, with the center petals delicately tinted brownish yellow. Flowers in clusters. \$4.00

Avalanche, 87—(Crousse, 1886). A pure white with a creamy center often splashed with carmine. Opens like a rosebud and is very fragrant. Large, convex blooms on strong, erect stems. \$0.75

Baroness Schroeder, 90—(Kelway, 1899). Flesh white, sometimes light pink on first opening, fading to pure white. Delightfully fragrant with splendid keeping qualities as a cut flower. One of the most beautiful and valuable white peonies. \$1.50

Couronne D'Or, 81—(Calot, 1873). Flat, semi-rose type of white and yellow tints. A popular and free blooming variety. \$0.75

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 91—(Brand, 1907). Soft, shell pink, bleaching to white with crimson markings on the edge of the rich and crinkled petals. A very beautiful white peony and valuable as a cut flower. \$5.00

Enchantress, 89—(Lemoine, 1903). Large rose type of creamy white, with guards splashed crimson. Center slightly flecked with crimson, with a greenish reflex. Blooms at end of season. \$4.00

Frances Willard, 91—(Brand, 1907). Full globular rose type of bluish white, occasionally touched with carmine. Free blooming and fragrant, of strong and healthy growth. \$2.50

Solange, 97—(Lemoine, 1907). A very fine, rare peony. Waxy white with shades of buff and a glow of golden lights at heart. Flowers extra large with broad, rounded petals of fine form. \$4.00

EARLY PINK

Edulis Superba, 78—(Lemoine, 1842). Brilliant deep pink. Early and fragrant as a rose. \$0.75

Eugenie Verdier, 86—(Calot, 1864). A tall and graceful hydrangea-pink peony of the semi-rose type. \$1.00

La Fee, 91—(Lemoine, 1906). Compact globular rose type of deep rose-pink with very long petals. A tall, free bloomer. \$10.00

Monsieur Jules Elie, 92—(Crousse, 1888). A compact, lilac-rose flower deeper at the base of the petals, with a silvery sheen. \$1.25

Octavie Demay, 85—(Calot, 1867). Flat crown type with guards and center pale hydrangea-pink and collar white. Exceedingly fragrant and of low-growing habit. \$1.00

Therese, 98—(Dessert, 1904). Delicate satiny pink with large, well formed flowers. An exquisite flower and a sure bloomer. \$3.00

MID-SEASON PINK

Claire Dubois, 86—(Crousse, 1886). Compact, globular rose type of clear, deep, violet-rose, tipped silvery white. Large flowers and many blooms. \$1.00

Elwood Pleas, 87—(Pleas, 1900). Compact, rose type of light, violet-rose, shading lilac white. Large and very free blooming, possessing unusual lasting qualities when cut. \$3.00

Georgiana Shaylor, 89—(Shaylor, 1908). Very large rose type of flesh pink, changing to delicate flesh-white in center. Low growing and strong. \$4.00

Helen Wolaver. A beautiful shell pink with darker outer petals; is recommended as especially good for our climate. \$2.00

Lady Alexander Duff, 91—(Kelway, 1902). An immense cup-shaped flower with very wide imbricated petals. A delicate blush pink shading lighter towards the center. A strong, free bloomer. The main blooms are double and the side blooms are single or semi-double. \$3.00

Marie Crousse, 89—(Crousse, 1892). Bomb type of soft salmon pink, shading to a satiny lilac. Enormous, fragrant flowers on strong stems. \$1.75

Martha Bulloch, 91—(Brand, 1907). Shell pink, with silvery tints, shading to a deep rose-pink in center. A tall growing variety and the largest pink peony. \$8.00

Modeste Guerin, 78—(Guerin, 1845). Bomb type of soft ferino-pink tinged carmine. Best peony of its color to bloom at this season. \$0.75

Reine Hortense, 87—(Calot, 1857). Bomb type, with a delicate pink center flecked with crimson, surrounded by white. A tall, vigorous, free bloomer. \$1.50

Sarah Bernhardt, 90—(Lemoine, 1906). Clear, deep, apple-blossom pink with silvery tipped petals. Very strong grower, bearing large, beautiful flowers in clusters. Fragrant and one of the finest pinks. \$1.75

Suzette, 80—(Dessert, 1911). Brilliant rose-pink, interspersed with golden stamens. Semi-rose type of elegant shape. A profuse bloomer. \$2.00

Venus, 84—(Kelway, 1888). Compact crown type of pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Well formed and fragrant. \$2.00

Walter Faxon, 93—(Richardson, 1904). A pleasing color combination of bright rose and dark center. A tall, strong free-bloomer, well-formed. \$5.00



BLEEDING HEART

LATE PINK

Albert Crousse, 86—(Crousse, 1893). Compact, flat, bomb type of shell pink with center slightly flecked crimson. Large flowers, petals convex and dense. Perfect form and free bloomer. \$0.75

Chestine Gowdy, 84—(Brand, 1913). A striking specimen of the cone-shaped peony. A silvery pink with deeper center. A single flower to stem, perfect form and possessing delightful fragrance. \$2.00

Grandiflora, 88—(Richardson, 1885). An immense, bright shell pink, overlaid with lilac and delicate salmon with a golden glow in the depths of its imbricated waxen petals. Faint but pleasing fragrance. \$1.50

- La France, 90**—(Lemoine, 1901). A very large, apple-blossom pink of the compact rose type, with outer petals splashed with crimson. A free bloomer. \$5.00
- Livingstone, 81**—(Crousse, 1879). Large, compact rose type of pale lilac-rose, silver tipped. Tall, reliable grower with exquisite buds. \$1.00
- Lovliness, 88**—(Hollis, 1907). Large compact rose type. Flat, hydrangea-pink flowers changing to lilac white, the flowers borne in clusters. \$3.00
- Marguerite Gerard, 84**—(Crousse, 1892). Flesh pink fading to white with yellow stamens distributed among petals. Large compact rose type of medium height. \$1.00
- Milton Hill, 90**—(Richardson, 1891). Beautiful shade of clear pink, overlaid with a sheen of very delicate lilac. A beautiful cup-shaped flower of the rose type. Very late and very high class. \$4.00
- Mme. Auguste Dessert, 86**—(Dessert, 1899). Globular semi-rose flower of rose pink, flecked with crimson. Fragrant and a free bloomer. \$1.50
- Modele de Perfection, 78**—(Crousse, 1875). Compact rose type of light violet rose, center darker. \$1.00
- President Wilson, 94**—(ThurLOW, 1918). Soft rose pink flower with occasional crimson marking. A very fragrant and exquisite variety. \$25.00
- Tourangelle, 94**—(Dessert, 1910). Cream white overlaid with delicate shades of pink, salmon and buff. Beautiful cup-shaped flowers of exquisite coloring. \$3.00



GRAPE TRELLIS

EARLY RED

- Adolphe Rousseau, 86**—(Dessert and Mechin, 1890). Dark, velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex. One of the darkest. Ideal habit with tall, stiff stems. \$1.50
- Augustin D'Hour, 78**—(Calot, 1867). Medium, compact bomb type of dark brilliant solferino red. The largest red peony. \$0.75

- Cherry Hill, 87**—(ThurLOW, 1915). Semi-rose type of deep garnet, showing a decided sheen. Very tall and erect. \$5.00
- Longfellow, 90**—(Brand, 1907). The most brilliant crimson peony with a circle of golden stamens surrounding central petals. A long season and free-blooming. Tall and erect; a fine companion for Frances Willard. \$4.00
- Monsieur Martin Cahusac, 88**—(Dessert, 1899). Semi-rose type of very dark garnet, with a black reflex. The darkest peony grown. \$2.00
- Officinalis Rubra**—The old-fashioned double deep red. Flowers for Decoration Day. One of the most decorative peonies. \$1.00
- Phillipe Rivoire, 92**—(Riviere, 1911). An early rose type of dark crimson. Large, well formed, with sweet fragrance. \$15.00
- Richard Carvel, 88**—(Brand, 1913). A large bright crimson of the bomb type. A profuse bloomer with delicate fragrance. The best of early reds. \$4.00

MID-SEASON RED

- Felix Crousse, 84**—(Crousse, 1881). Compact globular type of bright ruby red. \$1.00
- Karl Rosefield, 88**—(Rosefield, 1908). Large semi-rose type of rich glowing crimson. Tall and erect, and a profuse bloomer. \$1.25
- Mary Brand, 87**—(Brand, 1907). Full rose type of deep red. A large fragrant flower of medium height on strong stems possessing lasting qualities as a cut flower as well as in the garden. \$2.00
- Meissonier, 78**—(Crousse, 1886). Medium size bomb type, developing a crown with age. A brilliant, uniform purple red. Tall free bloomer. Sometimes called the American Beauty and a fine cut flower. \$1.00
- Midnight**. Dark maroon red. Very good for cutting. Midseason. \$1.00
- Rosa Bonheur, 90**—(Dessert, 1905). Flat rose type of light violet-rose with guards flecked crimson. Flowers borne in clusters. \$4.00
- Victorie de la Marne**. Very dark purplish red, blooming in late midseason. Very good. \$2.50

LATE RED

- Auguste Villaume, 73**—(Crousse, 1895). An extra large flower of magnificent form and delightful fragrance. Uniform color of rich violet-rose. \$1.00
- Brands Magnificent, 87**—(Brand, 1918). Semi-rose type of deep dark red with a bluish cast. Very beautiful in shape and of medium height. \$4.00

SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES

PINK

- Kelway's Wild Rose**—Rose shading to white at center; prominent yellow stamens. This medium sized single peony is similar in form and color to the native American Wild Rose and is very popular. \$1.50
- O Fugi**—A Japanese peony with guard petals of very light pink and center petals or petaloids white with a touch of yellow. \$1.00

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

Innocence—A single peony of light lilac-rose with a canary yellow center. Tall, erect and a good bloomer. \$3.00

WHITE

La Fiancee—A large and beautiful single peony of pure white. \$2.00

Exquisite—A Japanese peony of pure white, the center yellow. Guard petals of fine form and substance. Very lovely. \$5.00

RED

Mikado—One of the best red Japanese peonies. Outer petals wide, dark crimson encircling a cushion of golden petaloids, crimson edged and golden tipped. \$2.00

Carnot—A single peony, bright carmine-red in color with prominent yellow stamens. \$1.00

CLASSIFICATION

Peonies are classed as follows: **Single**—Those with a single row of wide guard petals, and a center of pollen-bearing stamens. **Japanese**—These resemble the single, but with the stamens and anthers in the center enlarged into narrow various colored petaloids. **Crown**—In this type the large petals form a high crown in the center of the flower, with smaller petals forming a collar around it. **Bomb**—This is the next step in doubling, and all of the center petals are uniformly sized, but differ from the guard petals. **Rose**—The completed double peony with all stamens transformed into large petaloids, similar in size to the guards.

FALL PLANTING

FALL PLANTING OF PEONIES IS IMPERATIVE. We suggest, however, that you make your selection and place your order during the blooming season while the picture is fresh in your mind to insure your receiving the desired variety. We will make delivery at the proper planting time

ORIENTAL POPPIES

(Papaver Orientale)

For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. In shrubberies and herbaceous borders they produce brilliant effects. Best planted in August. In spring from pots only.

Orientele bracteatum—Bright orange-red, silky flowers in May and June.

Beauty of Livermore—Extra large scarlet flowers with black blotch. The choicest red. \$0.50

Goliath—Large bright red.

Olympia—Of strong, vigorous, compact growth, not exceeding 2½ feet in height. Most profuse bloomer of the poppies. Blooms 4 inches across, fully double when first open, as they mature showing a slight center. Brilliant flame scarlet, with salmon sheen. \$0.50

Mrs. Perry—Delicate orange, almost apricot. A very beautiful poppy.

Queen Alexandra—A new salmon-pink, the nearest true pink to be found. Large flowering. \$0.50

ROSES for COLORADO

We take pleasure in offering a catalog of roses for Colorado, that is more than ever before a list that has been tried and found satisfactory. Our offerings are made mainly to rose lovers living within a hundred miles of Denver and the varieties are those approved by our customers. Yellow and salmon roses are in greater demand than roses of any other color. But we have to use much care in extending our list to meet this demand, as most of the yellows offered in California or in the Eastern markets south of New York are not very hardy or at least are not thrifty here. Remember this when wonderful color plates tempt you.



We try out many new roses but cannot get them all. We would greatly appreciate specific information from our customers regarding any new roses they may put in their garden, that our list may be extended to include everything of proven merit.

We are frequently asked to name the best dozen roses. This is a difficult question but the following are the best sellers.

Kaiserin	Jonkherr Mock
Sunburst	Commonwealth
Roberts Salmon	American Beauty
Souv. C. Pernet	Cynthia Ford
Radiance	Crusader
La France	Gruss an Teplitz

And in Climbers we suggest as leaders:

White Perkins	Tausendschoen
Ghislaine de Feligonde	American Pillar
Dorothy Perkins	Bess Lovett
Dr. Van Fleet	Pauls Scarlet

Except where noted all the above Roses sell at 65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per hundred.

HUGONIS. One of the fine new bush roses. Should be in every yard large enough to give it the eight feet of space it requires. Early in June it is a mass of yellow. Entirely hardy.

The great superiority of own root roses for planting here has been so clearly demonstrated that the average gardener uses budded roses only when the others cannot be obtained. And the few roses that will only do well when budded can easily be spared.

We continue to urge the use of pot grown roses instead of dormant plants. If you plant a hundred, a hundred live and bloom. For even, vigorous, healthy growth, plant pot grown roses. Then give them a chance by removing the buds for a couple of months. Handled thus, your roses will each season repay your every effort and expense.

Hints for Growing Roses

SOIL. To get the best results from bedding roses, they should be planted in an unshaded, open place, with the bed as nearly level as possible. Heavy, well-drained clay soil gives the best results; but any ordinarily heavy soil, not too rich with fresh manure, will suffice. No fertilizer should be used at planting time unless it is buried at least a foot. Ground steamed bone meal should be applied at the rate of two pounds per square yard.

PLANTING. Roses in beds should be planted about 16 inches each way. Knock the rose plant, dirt and all, out of the pot and set about 1½ inches deeper in the ground than it was growing before. Pack the earth very firmly around the plant so that no air spaces are left. Then soak the bed. Planting is best done about the first of May but may be done the latter part of April if protection from heavy frost can be given. If necessary, these pot roses can be planted any time during the Summer, but the earlier they go in, the better start they get.

CULTIVATION. Frequent shallow cultivation is invaluable, and should always be done as soon as possible after rain or watering. After hot weather sets in the bed may be mulched with a thin layer of grass clippings, moss, pulverized peat or fine manure.

WATERING. In Colorado, roses are best watered very heavily at intervals of several days. Even in the hottest weather a watering every three or four days is enough if lots of water is used at each watering. An occasional spraying of the leaves, particularly the under sides, will dislodge the red spiders and keep the plants healthy. All watering should be done in the forenoon as leaves that are wet at night will mildew.

DISBUDDING. All roses have a tendency to overbloom during the Summer. Larger and better flowers are obtained if the plants be restrained by breaking off a part of the buds that form, especially the smaller ones near the bottom of the plant and those on very thin stems. This rule should be applied to the newly set plants, even to the extent of removing all of the first crop of buds.

INSECTS. Black Leaf 40, applied according to instructions will keep aphids under control. Caterpillars, leaf rollers, and similar pests can be killed by Paris

Green dusted or sprayed on the leaves. Rose Beetles are the hardest to handle but Melrosine will come nearer doing it than anything else we have found.

DISEASES. Mildew is usually the result of incorrect watering and can be controlled somewhat by dusting with flower of sulphur. Black Spot is the rose grower's greatest trouble. Removal of the infected leaves and spraying with Bordeaux or dusting with Massey powder seems to help the most.

WINTER PROTECTION. For Hybrid Teas, a cone of dirt, six inches high around each rose plant is sufficient protection. The stems can be cut down to pencil length either in the Fall or Spring. Hybrid Perpetuals bloom on the wood that grew the previous year so the canes should be left full length and protected by bending over and covering if possible. A few evergreen boughs will do excellently. The same is true of climbers except that it is usually out of the question to lay them down. In such case hang the evergreens to protect them from the afternoon sun.

Hybrid Tea Roses

"EVERBLOOMING" - "MONTHLY"

THIS CLASS OF ROSES IS BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST GENERALLY PLANTED. HARDY WITH MODERATE CARE AND PROTECTION; LARGE, FREE BLOOMING AND FRAGRANT, THEY ARE THE IDEAL OF MOST GARDENERS. IN PLANTING, SPACE THEM ABOUT 16 INCHES EACH WAY.

WHITE ROSES

Angelus—A big solid, vigorous growing rose. Buds tinged greenish.

Double White Killarney—Fragrant and long budded, but it often suffers from mildew.....

Kaiserin A. V.—Very fragrant. Medium sized pointed buds. A free bloomer and very popular.....

White Ensign—Medium size, very double flowers. Creamy center.....

White Ophelia—Long budded, with a pinkish center.....

PROPER PLANTING TIME — MAY 1st

YELLOW AND SALMON ROSES

Duchess of Wellington—Best called the Yellow Killarney

Feu Joseph Looymans—A good apricot toned yellow from Holland.

Frank Reader—Very large gold yellow flowers with a heart of apricot.....

Gaiety—A very strong growing apricot and pink rose; when open resembling a water lily—\$1.00.

Golden Ophelia—Good clear yellow. Small but profuse....

Except where noted all the above Roses sell at 65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per hundred.

Golden Pernet or Mons Julien Potin—An improved Pernet in having nearly perfect buds. Very choice—\$1.00.

Hortulanus Fiat—A great big vigorous growing yellow rose. Recommended.....

Hugonis—Grows to a six-foot shrub, which in May is covered with bright yellow single flowers—\$1.00.

Impress—Another of the shrimp colored roses. Short budded. Fine glossy foliage.

Irish Fireflame—A wonderful flame-colored bud opening pinkish and apricot. Single.....

Joanna Hill—A thriftier and more vigorous Sunburst. New

Lady Hillingdon (Tea)—Clear light yellow. Small.....

Lady Margaret Stewart—Big deep Sunflower yellow flowers, changing to scarlet as they open.....

Los Angeles—One of the best of the apricot colored roses. Not very vigorous here. \$1.00

Mme. Butterfly—Pinkish Ophelia. Much finer colors than its parent which is discarded.....

Mme. A. Dreux—A small rose with extraordinary tints of shrimp, apricot, pink, and yellow—\$1.00.

Mme. Aaron Ward—Small Indian yellow rose.....

Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Salmon pink. A good bloomer and one of the most popular in its color.....

President Hoover—A big vigorous orange yellow rose, with rose outer petals. \$1.00

Rapture—A new rose of Butterfly type showing apricot, coral, rose and gold. Good size.....

Rev. F. Page Roberts—Orange yellow with long buds. Fragrant. Somewhat subject to spot.....

Roberts' Salmon—A good reliable apricot to pink rose. Free blooming. Our best selling yellow.....

Roselandia—Rather like Golden Ophelia but larger and somewhat darker.....

Souv. C. Pernet—A very fine yellow. Rich deep color and a big bud. Good grower and very hardy.—\$1.00.

Sunburst—A long budded salmon yellow rose. An old favorite. Moderately hardy only.....

Talisman The rose sensation. A brilliant combination of scarlet, gold and old rose. Exceptionally vigorous and free. \$1.00

Van Rossem—A big chrome yellow rose. Scarlet facings

Josephine Vestal—Much like Butterfly but somewhat fuller.....

La France—The best light pink rose for bedding. Makes a fine showing.....

Mme. C. Testout—A good reliable bloomer. Fine, vigorous bedding rose.....

Mrs. Chas. Bell—A shell pink Radiance. Recommended.

My Maryland—A free blooming rose with well shaped buds. First class bedding rose.....

Queen Alexandra—A vermilion rose flushed with orange and old gold.

Radiance—The freest blooming pink rose we have.....

Rosy Dawn—Like a great big Ophelia. Very vigorous. Wonderful in the Autumn.....



A SUCCESSFUL EVERGREEN PLANTING

DARK PINK ROSES

Commonwealth—Deep rose pink. Large and very fragrant. A fine rose.....

Dame Edith Helen—An unusually large dark but clear pink rose. Delightfully fragrant and a strong grower.....

Imperial Potentate—This large fragrant, deep pink rose is notable for its healthy, vigorous growth.

Jonkherr Mock—The biggest pink rose. A strong grower. An old time favorite.....

Premier Supreme—A very dark sport of Premier. Even better than the parent

Mrs. Chas. Russell—A fine fragrant rose but the plants are prone to blackspot. Strong grower.....

RED ROSES

American Beauty—The most popular of all roses. A strong growing rose with big, fragrant flowers .

Crusader—Long stemmed, double, dark red.....

E. G. Hill—A new medium scarlet rose. A very free bloomer and good color.....

PROPER PLANTING TIME — MAY 1st

LIGHT PINK ROSES

Briarcliff—A dark pink sport of Columbia. Fine.....

Cynthia Ford—A strong growing variety which gives many quite double flowers. Recommended.....

Dixie—A medium light pink rose. The Radiance type but fuller than Radiance.....

Except where noted all the above Roses sell at 65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per hundred.

- Francis Scott Key**—The biggest red rose grown. Not fragrant and usually a weak grower.....
- Gruss an Teplitz (Hybrid China)**—The freest blooming red rose. Most popular.....
- Hadley**—A fragrant, very dark red. Long budded.....
- Legion**—A fine grower, especially in cool weather.....
- Mrs. F. R. Pierson**—New—Long stemmed medium red....
- Mrs. Henry Sewall or Red Premier**—Cherry red. Pointed bud. Very fragrant. A good rose.....
- Red Columbia**—Small pointed buds of brilliant scarlet. Rather single. Vigorous grower. Free bloomer.....
- Red Radiance**—A medium red variety of Radiance.....
- Templar**—Resembles a big red Ophelia. Long stems.....



AMERICAN PILLAR ROSE

Baby Rambler Roses

"DWARF POLYANTHA"—"BUSH RAMBLERS"

THESE LITTLE ROSES ARE INVALUABLE FOR EDGING OR BORDERS; OR FOR SOLID BEDDING WHERE MASS EFFECT IS DESIRED. NOT VALUABLE FOR CUTTING BUT FOR THEIR EVER-BLOOMING QUALITIES. EVERY ROSE BED CAN ADVANTAGEOUSLY BE EDGED WITH THESE CHARMING PLANTS. PLANT 12 TO 16 INCHES APART.

- Baby Tausendschoen**—Light pink rather flat large flowers.....
- Cecile Brunner**—The well known sweetheart rose.....
- Edith Cavell**—Small dark scarlet roses in great masses. The best colored red.....

- Ellen Paulsen**—Medium pink. Large double flowers.....
- Erma Teschendorf**—Small deep red flowers. The best known red Baby Rambler.....
- Gruss an Aachen**—Light pink. Very large flowers.....
- Joan of Arc**—The best white.....
- La Marne**—Single white flowers, edged with rose. Vigorous grower and a fine rose.....
- Orleans**—Medium pink. A very fine bedder.....
- Salmon Queen**—Salmon yellow flowers in profusion. A fine novelty.

THE BEST ROSE MONTH-SEPTEMBER

Climbing Roses

"RAMBLERS"—"CLIMBERS"—"RUNNING ROSES"

A MOST VALUABLE CLASS FOR COVERING TRELLISES, PORCHES, FENCES AND OTHER LARGE AREAS. THE PILLAR ROSES SELDOM EXCEED TEN FEET IN HEIGHT BUT THE OTHERS MAY GO THIRTY TO FIFTY FEET. THE PERKINS ROSES IN THEIR SEVERAL COLORS ARE MOST SATISFACTORY. ONE PLANT EVERY SIX FEET IS ENOUGH FOR A FENCE. AS A RULE THEY BLOOM BUT ONCE.

WHITE CLIMBERS

- Mary Lovett (Pillar)**—Fine large double flowers. Good glossy foliage.....
- Silver Moon**—Immense single white flowers. Foliage large and glossy. Not hardy if over watered.
- White Dorothy Perkins**—A very rapid grower.....
- Wichuriana**—Prostrate grower. Single flowers. Valuable for covering bank or graves.....

YELLOW CLIMBERS

Yellow climbers as a class are seldom satisfactory in Colorado as prolonged exposure to our bright sun bleaches them.

- Emily Gray (Pillar)**—Medium large light yellow flowers. Very fine glossy foliage. One of the best.....
- Electra**—Tiny orange pink flowers over a long season....
- Ghislaine de Feligonde (Pillar)**—Orange pink flowers nearly all Summer. A very fine rose. Grows 4 feet.....

LIGHT PINK CLIMBERS

- Alida Lovett**—Good large pink flowers. Glossy leaves....
- Christine Wright**—Large double flowers. Good.....
- Dorothy Perkins**—The best known pink climber. Great masses of small flowers.....
- Dr. Van Fleet**—Shell pink. Glossy leaves. Very fine.....
- New Pink Rambler**—Best described as a fine pink form of the old Crimson Rambler. Strongly recommended. Extremely hardy everywhere.
- Tausendschoen (Pillar)**—A shell pink pillar rose. Blooms very freely early in the season.....

Except where noted all the above Roses sell at 65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per hundred.

DARK PINK CLIMBERS

- American Pillar (Pillar)**—One of the best pillar roses. Dark pink with a white center. Wonderful foliage.
- Hiawatha**—Single, deep rose with a white centre. Similar to Perkins. Fine in masses.....
- Minnehaha**—A very deep rose colored Perkins. Fine.....
- New Tausendschoen (Pillar)**—More vigorous and much darker than the type. A superior rose.....

RED CLIMBERS

- Bess Lovett**—A considerably improved Climbing American Beauty. Very vigorous.....
- Climbing American Beauty**—Great quantities of fairly double flowers on good stems.....
- Dr. Huey (Pillar)**—Large flowers of crimson maroon. Very vigorous grower but rather tender.....
- Excelsa**—Red Dorothy Perkins. Best of the family.....
- Flower of Fairfield**—Improved Crimson Rambler.....
- Pauls Scarlet Climber (Pillar)**—The best big red climber. Considered by many the best red in roses.....

PROPER PLANTING TIME — MAY 1st

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

"JUNE ROSES"—"OLD FASHIONED ROSES"

THE ROSES DEAR TO OUR GRANDMOTHERS ARE STILL OF VALUE IN LARGE PLANTINGS, BUT RATHER LARGE FOR SMALL GARDENS. THEIR FLOWERS ARE IMMENSE, BUT THEY BLOOM FREELY BUT ONCE EACH YEAR. THE FLOWER SHOOT DEVELOPS FROM THE WOOD THAT GREW THE YEAR BEFORE, SO EXTREME WINTER KILLING MAY CAUSE THE LOSS OF A SEASON'S FLOWERS. PLANT 18 TO 24 INCHES APART.

- Frau Karl Druschki**—The best white. Immense flowers. Called White American Beauty.....
- General Jacqueminot**—Velvety crimson. A fine old rose and very popular. Called the Jack Rose.....
- George Ahrends**—Large light pink. Sometimes called Pink American Beauty.....
- George Dickson**—A good medium red.....
- Magna Charta**—A large double medium pink rose.....
- Paul Neyron**—Very large medium pink rose. "The largest rose".....
- Prinze Camille de Rohan**—"Black Prince". The deepest maroon in color.....

It is important to remember that Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals will not bloom the first year.

WATER LILIES

Culture—The culture of Water Lilies is very simple, but sometimes is not in accord with the gardener's wishes. A foot and a half of water over MUD, the dirtier the better is all. Roots planted in tubs and boxes do fairly well, but never as well as if they were given a free root run in a larger space.

A foot of mud is about the minimum and more is advantageous. We recommend a filling of cow manure in any condition, topped with six inches of heavy dirt. Shortly after planting a green scum will form which settles in a few days. Now is the time to put a half inch of clean white sand over the bottom of the pool, which should give clear water for the season.

The lilies are plantable in April or May and all that is required is to push them into the mud. If they are delivered growing in pots, plant them pot and all, and then break up the pot with a blow from a hammer.

No fresh water is needed beyond what is necessary to maintain a constant water level. Winter protection may be given by draining the pool or letting the water seep away, and filling it with straw or leaves.

We offer good sized roots of the following varieties at \$1.50 each, and large roots at \$2.00.

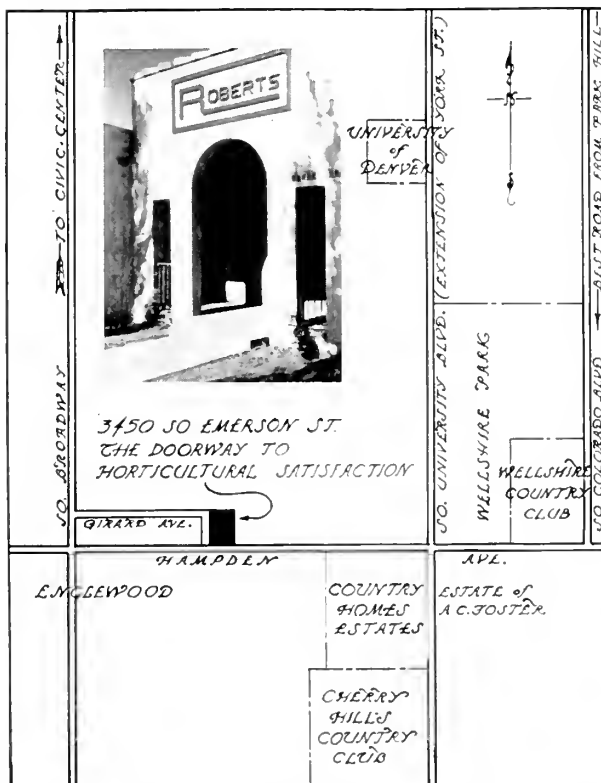
Marilacea alba—White.

Marilacea rosea—Light Pink

Pink Opal—Dark Pink

Marilacea Cromatella—Yellow

and at \$2.50 each SIOUX, a coppery red changing to deep red.



Except where noted all the above Roses sell at 65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per hundred.

GUARANTEE

A guarantee is an expression of good faith on the part of the seller, but implies a reasonable co-operation from the buyer. To avoid confusion, we set forth our agreement with you in detail, as follows:

If any plant is not true to name, we will replace, without charge, at the next proper planting season. The error must be reported promptly or we must decline any liability.

Plants delivered alive in pots need no guarantee, and carry none.

Under no circumstances can we guarantee against *winter killing*.

Plants bought unseasonably or against our advice carry no guarantee.

We guarantee 90% of all perennials and shrubs to live; and losses in excess of this will be replaced at the next planting season.

All Evergreens and Trees are guaranteed to put forth a new growth after planting.

Failure to plant properly, including cutting back; or to give proper after care: naturally nullifies our guarantee.

Lilies and large flowering Clematis cannot be guaranteed to live.

Our plants are State inspected and are delivered free from injurious insect pests and fungus diseases. We can assume no liability for damage occurring later from these causes.

Plant losses must be reported within ninety days of planting time.

In summary this means that, with your co-operation, we can assure you satisfaction in every transaction with us.